The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,879.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

153

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 25th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. DELHI, (2,178 tons, and 400 H. P.), Capt. C. J. Wilkinson, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 18th February 1871.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BEHAR, (1,723 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain W. Blake, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 2d March, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 28th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th February 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA.

(Via Suez Canal.)

THE Russian Steam Navigation, Trading, and Odessa Railway Company have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY, and take Cargo to Odessa, Trieste, Genoa, Marseilles, and all other Continental Ports, as well as to London and Liverpool.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship NACHIMOFF, 400 Horse Power, 2,210 tons, Captain Grekke, will be despatched from here on or about the 1st of April.

Particulars for the Passenger Service will be published hereafter. For Freight apply to

H. BOM INO TOUCHE, & Co., Agents, Russian Steam Navigation, Trading, & Odessa Railway Company. 21st February 1871.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(HARRISON'S LINE.)

THE magnificent Mail Steam Ship CITY OF BRUSSELS, 1,381 tons R register, built expressly for carrying Mails and Passengers for the London, Brazil and Brazo Royal Mail Company), to sail about 5th March. Can take fifty first, and thirty second-class Passengers.

Parties intending to proceed Home are requested to inspect the accommodation, which is of an unusually superior description.—Apply to

WALLACE & Co.

N.B.—On the outward passage the CITY OF BRUSSELS ran from London to Port Said in 12 days, including stoppages.

Bombay, 14th February 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(Via Suez Canal).

THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS (via the Suez Canal), leaving

GENOA	BOMBAY
on the 25th,	on the 1st
and	
of each month,	

And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz :—

On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden ; on the Homeward voyage, at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£7
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	15
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Including Wines at Table. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children 3 & above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the European run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 7th, 14th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messina, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the undermentioned Steamers are fixed to leave Bombay as follows :—

ARABIA, on WEDNESDAY,	1st of March.
PERSIA, on SATURDAY,	1st of April.
INDIA, on MONDAY,	1st of May.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 10th February 1871.

WE beg to notify the arrival of the Steamship GANGES from Liverpool. Consignees are requested to SEND their DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our inspection and countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the lunders.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th February 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship CITY OF YORK, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the consignees.

This Ship having encountered exceptionally stormy weather on the voyage, will, if found sustained damage in consequence, the cost of repair of which will form a General Average Claim, Consignees are required to sign the Average Bond now in circulation ; and in favour of forwarding Bills of Lading for our inspection and countersignature to accompany these documents with a declaration of the value of their respective shipments, as well as a deposit on account of General Average at a rate equivalent to 1 per cent. on the value, pending adjustment of the Statement.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st February 1871.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

The following are the DATES of SAILING of this Company's Steamers :—

FROM CALCUTTA.

For CHITTAGONG and AKYAB, 3rd and 17th February, and 3rd and 17th March 1871.

For AKYAB, RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 10th and 24th February, and 10th and 24th March 1871.

For RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 3rd and 17th February, and 3rd, 17th, and 31st March 1871.

For STRAITS, calling at Rangoon and Moulmein, 3rd February and 3rd and 31st March 1871.

For PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 3rd March, and 14th April 1871.

For BOMBAY, calling at Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, or Narrakol, (and, weather permitting, Beypore, Calicut, Cannanore and Mangalore,) and Carwar, 7th and 21st February, and 7th and 21st March 1871.

FROM BOMBAY.

For CALCUTTA, calling at the same ports as the Steamers from Calcutta for Bombay, 14th and 28th February, and 14th and 28th March 1871.

For KUTBACHEE, 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th February, and 6th, 13th, 20th, and 27th March 1871.

For PERSIAN GULF, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingar, Bushire, Feo, and Bussorah, and carrying Passengers and Cargo for Bagdad, 6th and 20th February, and 6th and 20th March 1871.

FROM MADRAS.

For RANGOON, calling at Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam, 25th February, and 25th March 1871.

Managing Agents.....	Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Calcutta.
Agents at Bombay.....	Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.
„ Madras	Messrs. BINNY & Co.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Munich, Cologne, Ostend and Dover.

RATES OF FARE FROM SUEZ, INCLUDING TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT.

	1st Class. 2nd Class.		1st Class. 2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 140 Rs. 100	To ROME	Rs. 153 Rs. 109-8
„ VENICE	Rs. 158 Rs. 108	„ MUNICH	Rs. 208 Rs. 153-0

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,

Bombay, 11th January 1871. Agents.

FOR LONDON.

(TO FOLLOW THE NELSON.)

THE A 1 Iron Clipper Ship VARUNA, 1,318 tons register, John C. Chase, Commander.

This Vessel is daily expected, having left Galle on 9th instant, and will meet with quick despatch.—For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 17th February 1871.

FOR LONDON, WITH DESPATCH.

MESSRS. JOHN WILLIS and SON'S Magnificent Teak-built Ship THE TWEED, A 1 15 years, 1,745 tons, William Stuart, Commander.—For particulars regarding Freight or Passage apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st February 1871.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list ; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
½ ditto Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 ditto Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 ditto Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 ditto Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 ditto Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 ditto Coloured Handkerchiefs	1 Travelling Hat.
1 ditto White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
1 Scarfs and Ties.	1 Lodies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 3, Marine Street.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 P.M., on the premises, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagees, on account of Escob Mohamed Ghachee, the Mootgazor.

All that piece of Government ground with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the west side of the Bhendy Bazar, admeasuring 86 square yards or thereabouts, registered under No. 1646, a second under No. 67, bounded on the east by the public Pareil Road, on the west by the house and compound of Jeewa Essoob, on the north by the house of Mohamed Khan, and on the south by the house of Jeewa Essoob.

SALE of 1st and 2nd CLASS LOGS.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Mazagon, Darookhana Bunder :

100 Teak 1st Class Logs.
50 ditto 2nd ditto.

N.B.—The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of the stock-in-trade Furniture, &c., beiongi·g to Messrs. Corbin & Co., Chemists, Rampart Row, in the premises, lately occupied by Messrs. Rogers and Co.

On THURSDAY, the 9th March, and the following days, sale commencing each day at about 12 o'clock, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, on the premises, Rampart Row, near the General Post Office, all the stock-in-trade, &c., appertaining to the business of Messrs. Corbin and Co., Chemists, comprising chemicals of all descriptions, Medicine Chests Surgeons' Requisites, art cles of domestic usefulness, flavoring Essences for Ice Creams, &c., Smokers' Desiderata, Perfumery of undisputed quality, Soaps, Soda water Machines, Wines, &c.

N.B.—Detailed Catalogues will shortly be published, and the property will be on view, three days before the day of sale.

Bombay, 23rd February 187 CRAWFORD & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

GO and SEE "KHODABUX."

SATURDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY, 1871.

The ZOROASTRIAN THEATRICAL CLUB will appear a SECOND TIME in this Season in the new Operatic Comedy, entitled,

"THE KHODABUX."

NEW TURKISH DRESS, NEW SCENES, NEW SONGS, NEW DANCES, NEW HUMOUROUS PIECES, &c.

To be followed by a highly-amusing local Farce, pourtraying the ec·centricities of bad associat·on.

An excellent Band will be in attendance.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 4 ; Unreserved Seats, Rs. 3 ; Stalls, Rs. 2 ; Ga'lery, Rs. 1-8 ; Pit, Ans. 12.

THE BOMBAY SHAREHOLDERS of the PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION and DOCK COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation), are requested to ATTEND a MEET NG to be held on TUESDAY the 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P.M., at No. 3 Dean Lane, to hear from the undersigned an account of the progress of the Company's Liquidation.

SADANAND BALCRISHNA.

Bombay, 21st February 1871.

THE PRINCE of WALES' PRESS COMPANY (Limited.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEET NG of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Rampart Row, West, on THURSDAY, the 2nd March 1871, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following Business :—

To receive Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the half year ending 31st December 1870.

To appoint Directors and Auditor for the ensuing year.

The Transfer Book will be closed from 22nd February to 2nd March inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 21st February 1871.

NOTICE.—The ASIATIC TRADING COMPANY (in Liquidation).—In consequence of an insufficient number of Shareholders having attended the GENERAL MEETING called for THIS DAY, an ADJOURNED MEETING will be HELD at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle on THURSDAY, the 23rd March 1871, at 3 P.M.

JAMES GEORGE SMITH,
LIJJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLI HOY, } Liquidators.

22nd February 1871.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.—The PARTNERSHIP, hitherto existing between THOMAS NOWELL and JOSEPH WINDLE, under the Style and Firm of NOWELL and WINDLE, Contractors, Egutpoora, is THIS DAY mutually DISSOLVED.

THOMAS NOWELL.
JOSEPH WINDLE.

PARTNERSHIP.—An Englishman established in business in Bombay, and with a good connexion among Manufacturers and others at Home, is desirous of joining with some one else, in order to lessen expenses and extend business, or he might arrange to give his services to any Firm to assist for a moderate salary.—Address L. D., "Bombay Gazette."

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVII of 1865, and of the Estate of DHUNJEEBHOY EDULJEE and DHUNJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, who failed under the name and firm of DHUNJEEBHOY EDULJEE & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FINAL ACCOUNTS with VOUCHERS of the above Estate have THIS DAY been FILED in the Office of the Prothonotary of this Honble Court.

JAMES J. CURNIN,
Trustee of the Estate of
Dhunjeebhoy Edu'jee and Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER and Co. (LIMITED), MANUFACTURING AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT of each of the Company's establishments is under the supervision of thoroughly qualified

EUROPEAN CHEMISTS,

whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch. All new Chemicals and Drugs are procured immediately on their introduction into Medical Practice, which from their connection with the leading London Houses, TREACHER & Co. are enabled to learn at the earliest. Correspondents may rely upon expeditious attention to their demands, to meet which neither trouble nor expense are spared.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS
(Infant's and Invalids' Foods)
IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL.

DISINFECTANTS.
Sole Agents for
MACDOUGALL'S PATENT
CARBOLIC ACID PREPARATIONS.

INVALID APPLIANCES
Of every description.

MEDICINE CHESTS,
In a variety of the most useful patterns,
For Individual, Family, or Professional use.

PATENT MEDICINES,
And Proprietary Articles of all kinds.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.
(The only Importers in the Presidency.)

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS,
By the leading London Makers only.

SPECTACLES ;
EYE GLASSES, AND EYE PROTECTORS.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES AND INSTRUMENTS,
AND
POCKET CASES OF INSTRUMENTS,
BY COXETER, MAW AND SON, AND OTHERS.

Price Lists free on application.

BOMBAY (Fort & Byculla,) & POONA.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET, from 1st March, the HOUSE next to the Gun Carriage Factory at Colaba.—Apply at the Office of the Colaba Company, Limited, Elphinstone Circle. Bombay, 9th February 1871.

GODOWN TO LET.—A large dry GODOWN to LET in Hummum Street. Rent Rs. 75 per month.

SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICES.

ARMITAGE'S VEGETATIVE, for the REMOVAL and PREVENTION of INCRUSTATION in STEAM BOILERS.—JUST RECEIVED a SMALL CONSIGNMENT of the above Composition, which we recommend to the notice of all users of Steam-power.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Bombay, 17th February 1871.

MESSRS. WM. WATSON & Co., CUSTOM HOUSE AGENTS, undertake to Land, Pass through the Custom House, and Forward Goods, Packages, &c., to their destination, and ship Packages, &c., for England or elsewhere with the greatest promptitude and despatch.

Messrs. W. W. & Co. are also conducting a General Agency Business, in all its different departments.

Goods Stores, &c., of every description, obtainable in Bombay, supplied to up-country Messrs, Residents, Families, Contractors, and others. Machinery, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c., imported through their English Correspondents at the request of Constituents.

Passages secured in, and all information furnished regarding, the various Steamers now trading with this Port.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY, APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

		Rs. a.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated Wove Flannel Shirts	9 0
BADHAM'S	„ Silk and Wool.....	9 8
BADHAM'S	„ Indian Shirt	7 0
BADHAM'S	„ French Colored Shirts ..	63 0 per doz.
BADHAM'S	„ White Shirts.....	60 0 „
BADHAM'S	„ Overland Suits	35 0 „
BADHAM'S	„ Travelling Suits	35 0 „
BADHAM'S	„ Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0 „
BADHAM'S	„ All Wool Sleeping Suits...	18 0 „
BADHAM'S	„ Indian Suits for Sleeping	16 0 „
BADHAM'S	„ Serge Suits	40 0 „

HOSIERS, GLOVERS and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By appointment
To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, Moterwallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Calcutta, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to form their business on the notice of the public, all alike value he privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, or either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press 1871.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract or RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury ; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W in a diamond.)

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270 Regent Street, London, and 70, Bombay.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poona.

NOTICES.

THE RACING STUD of Mr. FIELD, consisting of the following HORSES, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on the 9th March 1871, if not previously disposed of by Private Sale :—

B.A.H. SUNBEAM.
B.A.H. THE EARL
B.A.H. ZILZILLA
C.A.H. GIRAFFE
G.A.H. ROYAL DUKE } Maidens of last Season, and have given first-rate trials.
C.A.H. DUNDEE
B.A.H. BURGUNDY
G.A.G. DEFICIT
B.Aus.M. OCTAVIA
B.Aus.M. PAULINE
C.Aus.H. THE RED PRINCE (late "Satellite"), 3 years old, by Premier out of Edith, an imported thorough-bred English mare ; selected for Mr. Field, and landed in India 15th August 1870.

Also, at the same time and place, the following MAIDENS (if not previously disposed of) selected for Mr. Field by Mr. Ali Abdoola :—

B.A.H. UHLAN
G.A.H. PARIS
G.A.H. ELSASS
B.A.H. LORRAINE
B.A.H. VOLCANO
B.A.H. ANARCHY (own brother to Achar, the winner of Calcutta Derby, 1869).
B.A.H. DESTRUCTION
G.A.H. THE LAST MAN
B.A.G. TWILIGHT
C.A.C. DARKNESS.

The above are the best Horses landed this Season in Bombay, and most of them will turn out first-class Racers. Those that arrived early and in good condition have been in training for three months, and will have been tried before the date of Auction Sale.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE, and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
Apollo House. M. B. COHEN & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

On and after 20th February 1871, Monthly 1st and 2nd Class Return Tickets will be issued between the principal stations on the G. I. P. and East Indian, and Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railways. The charge will be one ordinary fare and a half for the double journey.

These Tickets will entitle the holders to break their journey, both in going and returning, at any intermediate station on the route—travelling, however, only once in each direction.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 18th February 1871.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H.M.'s Dockyard, on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, the HULL of H.-M.'s Steam tug B, without Engines and Boilers, of 247 Tons, measurement 136 feet 6 inches long, 19 feet 6 inches beam, and 5 feet 3 inches deep, as she stands on the day of sale.

Terms of Sale.—The sale of the Tug will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government. A deposit of 10 per cent. is to be paid down at the time of sale, and the remainder be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offer by Government, or the deposit will be forfeited and the Tug resold for the benefit of the State.

Also, an old Boiler without tubes belonging to the Telegraph Vessel Amherstein, and a quantity of Coal Dust and Coke Dust.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieutenant, late I. N.,
Alluvial Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 14th February 1871.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING and GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY.—LAND CARRIAGES with despatch at MODERATE RATES ; Bond or deliver Goods on Bunders, or clear from Custom House and deliver at Warehouses, Likewise Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to

F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
Care of Messrs. Mooljee Thackersey & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 75 per SHARE will be MADE to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after FRIDAY next the 4th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 2nd November 1870.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 149, Dongree Coolee Street, on SATURDAY, the 11th proximo, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the transaction of the following business :—

1st. To receive Directors' Report and Audited Balance-sheet of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1870.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint an Auditor for the current year, and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th instant to 11th proximo (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 149, Dongree Coolee Street, Bombay, 20th February 1871.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major, General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company ; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

RE The Right Honourable GEORGE PATTON, Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, Deceased. Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers' Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS having Claims upon or against the Estate of The Right Hon. urable GEORGE PATTON, Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, late of Cairnie and Glenmuir in Scotland, deceased, who died in Scotland aforesaid on the 20th day of September 1869, and Letters of Administration of whose personal estate and effects with a certified copy Extract Registered Holograph Settlement, Extract Registered Holograph Disposition of Heritage, and Testament Testamentar issued out of the Commissary Court of Peebles, Scotland, on the 24th day of February 1871 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to HAMILTON MAXWELL of Bombay, British Merchant, a Partner in the firm of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., and one of the Constituted Attornies of Margaret Patton, Widow, the Relict and sole Executrix of the said Hologr·ph Settlement of the said Right Hon. George Patton, deceased, are required on or before the 16TH DAY of MARCH 1871 to SEND to Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY, of Bombay, Powerloom for the said Administrator particulars of their Claims upon or against said Estate ; and that at the expiration of such time the Administ·ator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to the said Executrix in Scotland having regard to the Claims of which he shall then have Notice. All PERSONS INDEBTED to the said ESTATE, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required forthwith to pay or account for the said Debts or Property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 18th day of February 1871.

RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY,
Applicant's Proctors.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 822 of 1868.

GUNESHAMDAS JAYNARAYEN, Hindoo, Merchant, residing in Mathoora, trading in Bombay under the Name, Style, and Firm of TARRACHUND SITTARAM by means of his Moonim, MOHUNRAM GAHARAM, having a place of business in a House No. 296, near Moomadavee, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

VERSUS

PESTONJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, of Bombay, Parsee, Merchant, residing at Gowalia Tank, outside the Fort ; DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, of Bombay, Parsee, Merchant, residing at Parel ; RUSTOMJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMA, of Bombay, Parsee, Merchant, residing at Khetwady ; COWASJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMA, Parsee, Merchant, residing in Calcutta ; JURBAI, the Widow and Executrix of Jamsetjee Rustomjee Emaree, late of Bombay, deceased, Parsee, residing in Chundunwady, outside the Fort ..... Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the First day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-nine, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire, Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the First day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-one, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Guneshamdass Jaynarayen, Pestonjee Framjee Cama, Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Cowasjee Nusserwanjee Cama, and Jurbai, widow of Jamsetjee Rustomjee Eranee, deceased, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses, and offices built and standing thereon, with the appurtenances situated on the west side of Girgaum Road, in the sub-district of Girgaum, and

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady.

CALCUTTA.—18TH FEBRUARY, 1871.

THE following transactions were reported to-day :—

In Government Securities :—

4 per cents. at Rs 97-14 to 98, or 2-2 to 2 discount.

5 per cents. of 1855-56 at Rs. 106-8 and 106-10.

In shares—

National Bank shares, yesterday at Rs 108, and to-day at Rs 107 and 106.

Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares at Rs. 214.

Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares, several lots yesterday and to-day at Rs 49.

Eastern Cachar Tea Co.'s shares at Rs. 92.

Binnauth Tea Co's fully paid-up shares at Rs 142.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 22.

Cuppage, Lieut.-Col., Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Allahabad.

Shelton, Lieutenant, 62nd Regiment, on duty, from Deolalee.

Sanders, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, to join, from Kirkee.

Montgomery, Major General, from ——

Holland, Colonel, Commissary General, on duty, from Poona.

Radcliffe, Lieutenant, 106th Regiment, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 22.

Keith, Staff Assistant Surgeon, British Medical Service, on duty, to England.

Rahilly, Staff Surgeon, 1-21st Fusiliers, on sick certificate, to England.

Paul, Captain, 60th Rifles, on duty, to England.

Frend, Lieutenant, 97th Rifles, on duty, to England.

Moriarty, Captain, 6th Regiment, on promotion, to London.

Hankins, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to Europe.

Adcock, Captain, 6th Regiment, on medical certificate, to Portsmouth.

Gulland, Surgeon, 6th Regiment, on medical certificate, to Portsmouth.

Ferris, Vet. Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, on medical certificate, to Europe.

Stehelin, Cap'ain, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to Portsmouth.

Brown, Lieutenant-Colonel, half-pay late 55th Regiment, on promotion, to Europe.

Cruickshank, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on medical certificate, to Europe.

Dennis, Major, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, to Europe.

Whitty, Captain, 16th Regiment, on medical certificate, to Europe.

Murray, Captain, Adjutant General's Department, on medical certificate, to England.

Kirkham, Quarter Master, 22nd Regiment, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, to England.

Robinson, Quarter Master, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, to England.

Supple, Assistant Surgeon, (The Royal Regiment,) on medical certificate, to England.

Rudleston, Lieutenant, 104th Fusiliers, on medical certificate, to England.

Morgan, Ensign, 11th Regiment, on medical certificate, to England.

Hennell, Ensign, H. M. 86th Regiment, on medical certificate, to England.

Spottiswoode, Captain, 21st Hussars, on leave, to England.

Martin, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on duty, to England.

Scott, Ensign, 2-19th Regiment, on medical certificate, to England.

Radcliffe, Lieutenant, 108th Regiment, on duty, to Deesa.

Much, Lieutenant, 2-24th Regiment, on duty, to England.

Summers, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, on medical certificate, to England.

Jones, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.

Dunbeny, Captain, 33th Regiment, on medical certificate, to England.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 22nd February, 1871.

Surgeon H. Cook, M.D., is placed on general duty, Bombay.

Assistant Surgeon F. C. Barker, M. D., is tranferred from general duty, Bombay, to general duty, Northern Division, and will travel by rail at the public expense.

Assistant Surgeon J. T. Welsh, M.D., is transferred from general duty, Northern Division, to general duty, Bombay, and will travel by rail at the public expense.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

53rd Foot.—Lieutenant H. C. Bond, to Poorundhur, for 14 days, on medical certificate.

Ordnance Department.—Acting Sub-Conductor A. Harman, to Bombay for 30 days, on medical certificate.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant-Colonel T. S. Gibbard, for four months in India, on private affairs.

3rd Hussars.—Lieutenant J. W. D. Hilton, to Bareilly, N. W. Provinces, from 15th March to 14th September 1871, on private affairs.

Lieutenant H T. Berkeley, to Bareilly, N W. Provinces, from 15th March to 14th September 1871, on private affairs.

Cornet G. E. Rogers, to Bareilly, N. W. Provinces, from 15th March to 14th September 1871, on private affairs.

15th Hussars.—Captain G. J. H. Pearson, to Cashmere, from 15th March to 14th September 1871, on private affairs.

Capt-in G. Walker, to Cashmere, from 15th March to 14th September 1871, on private affairs.

59th Foot.—Captain W. J. Frampton, to Cashmere, from 15th April to 14th October 1871, on private affairs.

ORDER BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Camp, 7th February 1871.

Captain G. B. Steven, Staff Corps, recently returned from furlough to Europe, is attached to the 15th Native Infantry, for duty.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Stirling (s)	Hansen	Liverpool, Jan. 18
	Columbo	Millan	Greenock, Oct. 20.
	Tapteo (s)	Morrison	Mauritius, Feb. 19.
	Courrier de Bombay	Heyne	Calcutta, Jan. 14.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Khinjee Oodowjee	Sewell	Liverpool.
	August Fredrick	Bruhn	Galle.
	Austin Friars (s)	Newcomb	Liverpool.
	H.M.S. Euphrates	Curme	Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Napoleon III., Bates, to Rangoon.

Ship Portarshire, Cleaver, to Rangoon.

The steamer Taptee, to Cutch, began to load yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Feb			
18	Epervier	Greedy	—— Dec. 31.
19	Glenavon	Smith	Nogapatam, Feb. 2.

Feb. DEPARTURES.

18	Rangoon (s)	.....	.....
	Mahratta (s)	.....	.....
	Hereford	.....	.....
	Schah Jehan	.....	.....

DAILY IMPORTS.—22ND FEBRUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Blythwood (s), 2 cases tobacco, Jacob Sawoo & Co.

Duke of Edinburgh, 2 cases cartridges, N W Currance & Co.

FROM LONDON.

City of Cashmere, 81 boxes clay pipes, G Surufally.

Duke of Edinburgh, 2 cases foolscaps paper, S Cassumjee.

The Tweed, 78 packages glassware and earthenware, Blackwell & Co.

Nelson, 2 cases apply scent bottles, A C Gumpert & Co ; 9 cases bed-steads, Rahim Luljee ; 37 kegs iron rivets and nails, Moahboy Moosahboy ; 6 packages medicine, M Chundroba.

FROM GLASGOW.

Ity of Cashmere, 200 barrels cement, Volkart Brothers.

The Tweed, 29 cases oilmanstore and butter, Cursetjee & Eduljee.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia (s), 5 packages Europe saffron and figs, A C Dady & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—22ND FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Duke of Edinburgh, 50 bales cotton, Aga Mahomed Laduck ; 250 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee & Co.

Martians, 9 bales cotton, Savoy Ramjay Bukus ; 50 bales cotton, Hoorjee Dewsee & Co ; 100 bales cotton, Dwarkadass Muthooradass ; 64 bales cotton, Mahomed Hosein Mudun & Co ; 6 bales cotton, Valljee Shamjee ; 141 bales cotton, M Candass ; 100 bales cotton, Nuthoo Mogjee ; 34 bales cotton, C Topan.

Sir Walter Scott, 200 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.

Bellona (s), 200 bales cotton, Khoosal Huridass & Co ; 7 bales cotton, Mahomed Esmail ; 35 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers ; 81 cases Hoola nuts, Gordhun Killa ; 42 bales wool and 302 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 32 bales cotton, Hoorjee Pragjee ; 375 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 69 bales wool, Namjee Gopaljee ; 25 bales wool, Huridass Gangjee ; 187 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co ; 27 bales cotton, L Naraen & Co ; 14 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co ; 7 bales cotton, Gopjee Gangjee ; 50 bales wool, Jewraz Dewjee.

Westminster, 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 300 bales cotton, Mocljee Thackersey & Co ; 600 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

Jane Law, 50 bales cotton, Adam Kennedy ; 50 bales cotton, Dhurumsee Mooljee ; 600 bundles galls, Pragjee Bhanjee.

Ganges (s), 2,000 bundles coir yarn, Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan & Co.

Bennington, 100 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

City of Brussels (s), 250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 50 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co.

Delhi (s), 100 bales wool, Vussonjee Vuria ; 80 bales cotton, Soondardass Mooljee ; 72 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Delhi (s), 6 bales aloes fibres, A Blaschecck & Co ; 25 cases tea, Futtaybhoy Amerjee ; 5 bundles E teeth, Roopchund Kessowjee ; 403 packages ginger, 20 bags pepper, 34 cases cardamoms and 6 bales shawls, B I S N Company ; 124 pieces E teeth, Morarjee Amudjee.

Nelson, 47 bundles hides, Hassom Khan.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mima Thomas (s), 100 bales cotton, A Blaschecck & Co ; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia (s), 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR VENICE.

De Ruyter (s), 50 bags coffee, A C Gumpert & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia (s), 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Arabia (s), 53 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Belsar (s), 111 bales cotton, Eduljee Framjee & Co ; 50 bales cotton, Hajee Adum Esmail & Co ; 44 bundles sharkins and 19 bundles fishmaws, Peerbhoy Damjee ; 20 bales cotton, Byramjee Pestonjee ; 315 bales cotton, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy ; 1,135 pieces sandalwood, Rahimbhoy Alladin ; 85 bundles sharkins and 19 bundles fishmaws, Nensee Gangjee.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB

NOTICE.—The full number of Tickets for as many Ladies and Gentlemen as the Flag Ship will accommodate having been issued, and as the arrangements for the Regatta will not admit of further extension, Members are informed that NO MORE TICKETS can be ISSUED for the "Semiramis."

AMPLE SPACE is, however, AVAILABLE for Ladies and Gentlemen on board the SECOND FLAG SHIP, where refreshments are obtainable on payment, and Tickets for admission on board can be obtained on application, either written or personal, stating the names of the part es for whom Tickets are required, from the Secretaries, at the Dockyard.

Information as to the means provided to take Ladies and Gentlemen from the shore to the Flag Ship will be published in the papers on MONDAY MORNING, the day of the Regatta.

HENRY MORLAND,
For Joint Honorary Secretaries.

22nd February 1871.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

HAY—CHAFY—January 12th, at Hove, by the Rev. W. K. W. Chafy, brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Halliwell, Charles Hay, Esq., H. M.'s Bombay Staff Corps, to Sidney Frances Sophia, youngest surviving daughter of W. Westwood Chafy, Esq., of Ongar, Essex, and Brighton.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FLOWER—February 22nd, at Grant Buildings, Colaba, the wife of Mr. E. W. Flower, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

NICOLAS—CASSIDY—February 17th, at All Saints Church, Trimulgherry, Secunderabad, Francis Carmiaowe, Lieutenant Royal Horse Artillery, youngest surviving son of the late Rear Admiral Nicolas, C. B., K. H., K. St. F. & M., to Henrietta Jane, second daughter of Major Loftus Cassidy, Paymaster 18th Hussars.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

GARNAULT—SIMEON—February 15th, at Hoti Murdan by the Rev. S. S. Hughes, Alfred Edward Garnault, 2nd Captain, Royal Artillery, to Lizzie, second daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Simeon, Bengal Staff Corps.

PRICE—CAW—February 19th, at St. James's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. Dr. Jarbo, Mr. William Evan Price, to Clarissa Caw.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1871.

IT is now pretty plain that the Government of India will not be left in doubt respecting the set of public opinion on the Decentralization. We say public, because the members of the Supreme Executive have long been familiar with the judgments passed by the members of the local Governments on its measures. But those judgments are officially, shall we say confidentially expressed, and there is an immense difference between able arguments and sound opinions whispered through official channels, and the same kind of arguments and opinions stated publicly and proclaimed on the housetops. Those who agree with the local Governments are proportionately strengthened, while the resisting force of the central authority is, though perhaps a less degree, weakened by outspeaking. Opposition, which seems vainly to beat the air, feels that its blows tell when supported by deliberate manifestations on the part of men who are weighted with the responsibilities of official life; and a battle of irregular skirmishers is converted into an attack by co-operating and supporting battalions.

Madras has now spoken out, and spoken plainly; and we have strong hopes that Bombay will not fail to be equally effective as soon as His Excellency can find time to wheel up his heavy artillery. The Government of India has been and will be publicly informed on two or three points most needful for a Government to know. First, as we have all along contended, that the doctrine of increased taxation, whether the imposts are labelled local or imperial, is another name for the doctrine of increased discontent. We do not allude to official discontent aroused by perpetual intermeddling, by harassing and vexatious references, by arbitrary and capricious reductions of estimates, by the daily and hourly sense of utter dependence. We refer to the more important fact, so ably described by Mr. Norton, the fact that the native community, the rank and file, is growing sullen and distrustful under the repeated and augmenting exactions of the Imperial Government, and filled with uncertainty and apprehension, by ceaseless changes and charges. Never was it more obvious that we have been going too fast and too far in the self-imposed task of making people improve to whom improvement as we understand it, and at the rate which alone satisfies the restless go-ahead school, is utterly distasteful. If it is necessary that in England, statesmen should really follow when they seem to lead, it is absolutely essential here; or to put it in the mildest form, that Government should in its action be a very little way only in advance of the people. For the last ten years we have acted on a different principle, mending everything, stirring everything, innovating, re-modelling, above all spending, and spending without any regard to the means legitimately available. We have proceeded as if we were proprietors and not occupants exercising proprietorial rights; as if we had permanent instead if only provisional roots in the land; as if we were here by election, and not here by virtue of that form of right which is called might. We are ever trying to perform on normal principles, the functions of an abnormal government; and the result is that set forth by Mr. Norton in his frank and manly address to the Legislative Council of Madras. It may be doubted, however, whether the influences which press on the Government of India, influences only partially Indian, and in no way reponsible—Parliamentary manufacturing, mercantile, progress-of-the-species—will allow that Government to rectify effectually a policy productive of distrust and disaffection, and leave the land for at least a season in a state of relative repose.

For observe, the first effect of the partial decentralization scheme is to increase taxation—one of the potent causes of the existing *malaise*. Mr. Norton doubts whether the ryots have the least conception of what is in store for them. If the new scheme had been designed to enforce local taxation, it could not have answered better. The Government of India can now survey at leisure the effects of its own want, we will not say of justice, though the word would be fitting, but of generosity as a mere act of policy. The North-West Government discovered that it would have to supply a deficiency of twenty instead of five lakhs; how much the Madras Government has to make up we are not aware, but a considerable sum, since two taxing bills are revived before the Council; while it would be imprudent to set the Bombay deficit at ten lakhs instead of five and a-half. The Supreme Government must have known of this, because it based the assignments not on the local estimates, but on those estimates as reduced in the all wise financial department. There was, therefore, a certain hypocrisy in stating that the local deficits were likely to accord with the sums set down in the schedule. The injustice done is now patent, and it is not less an injustice because it is accepted with a qualified acquiescence. That injustice, in the concrete form of taxes, artificially rendered necessary, will soon be felt in Bombay as well as in Madras; and not only in Bombay generally, but in this island specially, unless the Commissioner will consent to reduce his expenditure by the sum to be struck out of the list of receipts. We warn the Justices that they will either have to insist on retrenchment or submit to taxation.

As to the principle of the scheme of decentralization we have always maintained that it was wrong. Mr. Arbuthnot and Mr. Norton, in their speeches, set forth a similar opinion. "My view is," said Mr. Arbuthnot, "that, instead of determining what sum each province is to be at liberty to expend on the provincial administration, the Supreme Government should determine what sum each province should contribute for imperial purposes, and should leave to it the remainder, whatever it may be, for provincial purposes. There would then be a definite incentive to each province, not only to economise its charges, but to increase its receipts; and such a system, I am persuaded, might be introduced without in any way diminishing the power of the Governor General in Council over the finances of the Empire. These, my Lord, are briefly the views which I entertain as the subject of financial decentralization. This is the policy which for some years has formed one of the leading articles of my political faith." "To me," said Mr. Norton more pithily, "it [the Financial resolution] seems to invert the order of things. Instead of saying, 'I will give you so much, and take all the rest,' the language of a sound decentralization should proceed, 'Give me so much, and you keep all the rest.' Otherwise the local populations are cut off from participation in the results of their own increasing prosperity and accumulating wealth. The objects to provide for which the present amount is assigned, are manifestly expanding objects, which will require year by year a larger amount of money to secure their spread and permanence. To say, therefore, that the present sum granted, insufficient as it is even for present wants, and actually less than what would have been ordinarily awarded to us, shall be final, is like saying to the waves of the sea, 'Thus far shall you come, and no farther.' The advancing tide of intelligence and political power will sweep away the present artificial line of boundary, and, as it appears to me, the scheme of decentralization must continually progress, until the true order of things is reached, and each local population shall administer the whole of its own revenues, after having paid its quota to the imperial charges." As both these gentlemen accept the scheme and are ready to work it in good faith, it is plain that they accept it as an "instalment," as the "thin end of a wedge" which, if driven home, will rive asunder the present bad and unmanageable system.

Passing from general remarks to a question of detail, it will not be out of place or inapplicable to the crisis in this Presidency if we call attention to the Madras mode of dealing with police charges. In the Madras scheme the municipalities are to be relieved from contributions to the police. "In regard to the abolition of the police contribution," said Mr. Arbuthnot, "I have no doubt that the reports which have been received from the several municipalities will have satisfied the Council that unless the grants-in-aid are to be continued, it is absolutely necessary, in order to the maintenance of a financial equilibrium, that the municipalities should be relieved from their contribution to the police. On full consideration the Government have deemed it advisable to recommend to the Council the adoption of the latter course. It is in conformity with the views entertained by a large majority, if not by all, the members of the Council, that the police *ought to be one of the first charges on the general revenues;* and it tends to simplify the accounts and estimates of the municipalities. It also substitutes a fixed charge on the general grant for what might be and probably would be an increasing charge; and it is the arrangement which we believe will be most generally acceptable to the rate-payers." We commend this passage to the notice of His Excellency the Governor in Council. It is not *mal-apropos.*

THE young Rajah of Aunagoondy, a feudatory of the Nizam, died on Tuesday, last week. His brother aspires to the throne.

THE 26th Regiment (Cameronians), says the "Pioneer," have just received their medals for Abyssinia.

THE F Battery C Brigade arrived at Allahabad on Sunday on its way, viâ Jubbulpore, to Bombay and England.

SIR COLLEY SCOTLAND has returned to Madras and resumed his seat as Chief Justice of the High Court, much benefited in health by his trip to Calcutta.

THE "Pioneer" hears that Colonel Woodcock, lately commanding the Royal Artillery in the Saugor district, will take command of the five batteries of Royal Horse Artillery recently ordered to England.

MAJOR P. DODS, Director of Public Instruction in the Central Provinces, is said not to contemplate returning to India, having "succeeded in securing a comfortable sinecure at home." Mr. Willmott will, it is anticipated, be 'confirmed' in Major Dods' place.

THE Government of India, we learn from the "Englishman," has communicated with the Sublime Porte, through the wires, on the subject of the new rates charged for messages. The Grea, Turk replies that he will not alter his chargest and so the public need not pay the high rates demanded by the British conspiracy, unless they like.

ON the return of Colonel Dickens, R A., from furlough, he will resume his appointment of Secretary to Government in the D. P. W., and Colonel Strachey, R.E., at present officiating, will, says the "Englishman," take his furlough in the usual manner to Europe. "The ingenious plans for Colonel Strachey suggested by the 'Pioneer,' for the Duke of Argyll to retain him as Counsel," have, according to our Calcutta contemporary, no foundation. There is no intention as yet of making a new appointment in England of the kind proposed.

MILITARY ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT E. C. S. MOORE, Royal Engineers, has been raised to increased pay from the 14th December 1870.

CAPTAIN C. A. BAYLEY, Bengal Staff Corps, has been granted furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

THE furlough to Europe granted by G. O., dated 25th November 1868, No. 768, to Captain A. Hogg, Staff Corps, has been extended to the 21st November last.

THE services of Captain G. R. Goodfellow, Staff Corps, 1st Assistant Political Resident, Aden, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

STAFF ASSISTANT SURGEON N. R. WALL has been brought on the strength of the British troops in this presidency from the 11th February 1871, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

LIEUTENANT F. M. HUNTER, Staff Corps, has been appointed to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Deesa, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Hathaway on leave, or until further orders

THE furlough to Europe granted by G. O. No. 645, dated 9th October 1868, to Captain J. G. McRae, Staff Corps, has been further extended from the 17th November to 1st December last.

CAPTAIN E. S. WALCOTT, General List, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from the date of departure in April next, on private affairs, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

THE unexpired portion of the furlough to Europe granted by G. O., dated 26th January 1869, No. 61, to Surgeon-Major W. Collum, Assay Master, Bombay Mint, has been cancelled from the 4th instant, the date of that officer's return to duty.

THE following extract from Sind District Orders, dated the 4th February 1871, has been confirmed:—

"Assistant Surgon Martin being about to proceed to Bombay on duty, Staff Surgeon Thorpe has been appointed to act as Cantonment Magistrate, subject to confirmation, and will take charge of the office during the course of the day.

BONNIE, INDEED!

I.

To the members of Council 'twas Temple who spoke—
"Every head in this Empire must bend to our yoke,
"Let all members assist me, by lending a hand—
"To lighten the fortunes of this happy land:
"We'll send out some schedules and gather a tax,
"And assess all the merchants at two or three lakhs,
"On the Bar, and the Bench, and the Services call;
"And be down on the fortunes of favour'd Bengal!"

II.

Richard Temple, he rides on a very high horse,
And he rents "Marble Halls" (at a low rent, of course),
Whilst the Public, poor folk, say, "Just e'en let him rest,
"Or he'll double the figure at which we 're assessed!"
He sends round the schedules and gathers the tax,
And assesses the merchants at two or three lakhs,
Lets not Bench, nor the Bar, nor the Services pass,
But is down on the fortunes of sleepy Madras!

III.

From Cochin in the south, to Lahore in the north,
A deep cry of purse-felt resentment bursts forth,
As some fifteen crore Natives all feebly resisting,
Are taxed for a deficit never existing!
Temple sends out the schedules, and gathers the tax,
And assesses the merchants at two or three lakhs,
Makes the Bar, and the Bench, and the Services pay,
And comes down on the fortunes of cheeky Bombay!

IV.

Temple hied home to England, but could not stop long,
For the Steachers discovered his Budget was wrong;
Still the tax is enforced, though the reason none knows;
Perhaps the Devil and Temple ken where the cash goes!
Whilst they send out the schedules, and gather the tax,
And assess all the merchants at two or three lakhs,
I'll be off to old England!—it's perfectly clear,
It's all up with the fortunes of those who stop here!

* Query—Temple and the Devil?—ED.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN FINANCES.

LONDON, 20TH FEBRUARY.

Mr. Grant Duff has announced that he will move for a Committee on Indian Finances on the earliest possible date. The scope for enquiry will be as extensive as one committee is capable of undertaking.

THE PURCHASE SYSTEM.

LONDON, 21ST FEBRUARY.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Cardwell, replying to Lord Cecil, said that the promotion of officers by selection above the rank of Captain, when the purchase system shall have been abolished, would not affect the Indian Army.

The annuity of £6,000 for the Princess Louise was unopposed by the House of Commons. A dowry of £30,000 was voted to Her Royal Highness by 354 votes against 1 vote.

VERSAILLES, 21ST FEBRUARY.

Peace is considered nearly certain.

MADRID, 21ST FEBRUARY.

The Queen of Spain is dangerously ill, and has asked to receive the last Sacrament. No hope is entertained of Her Majesty's recovery.

RECOGNITION OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, 22ND FEBRUARY.

Turkey, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Austria and Italy have recognised the French Government.

It is rumoured that M. Bande (sic) will be the representative of France at the Conference.

A Paris letter states that General Trochu condemns the entry of the Germans into Paris, and advises his countrymen to close the gates and let the enemy open them with cannon.

LONDON, 22ND FEB., AFT.

Mr. Trevelyan's motion condemning the permanency of tenure of office by the Commander-in-Chief has been rejected by the House of Commons by 201 against 83 votes.

Nothing has transpired concerning the progress of the peace negociations.

LONDON, 20TH FEBRUARY, AFT.

In the Liverpool Cotton Market to-day Fair Dhollera was quoted 6¼d.

The homeward Bombay Mail of the 28th ult. was delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 21ST FEBRUARY, AFT.

In the Liverpool Cotton Market to-day, American Cotton was firm, Surats dull and heavy.

Fair Dhollera 6¼d.

In the Manchester Market there is little doing, holders refusing to reduce prices.

Consols 91¾.

The sum of £200,000 has this day been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

SIMLA.

17TH FEBRUARY.—A proceeding seriously affecting the liberty and rights of a British subject has just occurred here, which has rather startled the community. Mr. O'Connor, who has recently purchased Anderson and Co.'s old premises, arranged with the Municipal Commissioners to pull down the verandah of the shop running along the Mall road, thus so much widening the main road, with the understanding that as a *quid pro quo* he would be permitted to erect three small porches in front of the present windows as entrances to the shop, and that the road should be lowered and levelled to the depth of the old verandah flooring. This was all being carried out, but the chairman subsequently desired to introduce a fresh element into the agreement, which Mr. O'Connor objected to. He was then ordered to stop the work, which he did, and to restore the road to its primitive state, which he didn't. A few days afterwards Mr. O'Connor happened to be at the kutcherry on other business, when a message came to him from the Deputy Commissioner's Office. He went, and was informed that unless he complied with, and signed the new agreement, he would be fined. He declined, and he was then told that failing to conform to the order issued within two days, he would be punished according to law, *viz.*, fine and imprisonment. The upshot of the matter thus far in its progression is that Mr. O'Connor was yesterday (before the forty-eight hours had actually elapsed) fined three hundred rupees and sentenced to twenty days' imprisonment! *Oh! ye Gods and little fishes!* Some of the members of the committee remonstrated against this illegal, extraordinary, and unjust proceeding, but without avail, and Mr. O'Connor was yesterday dragged away from his family and taken to prison. So serious an affair will of course create a sensation. In the meanwhile telegrams have been sent to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and to Mr. Jardine.—*Pioneer.*

ATHLETIC GAMES AT MADRAS.

FOOTBALL.

H. M. SHIP FORTE VS. MADRAS.

THE very few who went to see the match this morning (Feb. 18) on the light-house Esplanade, must have looked forward to a curious spectacle indeed, if they were lucky enough to have seen the notice which appeared in one of the morning papers under the head of *Cricket*, where the writer seems to have anticipated a combination of the two games of football and cricket; perhaps the football to be substituted for the usual ball of smaller dimensions in the latter game. It was perhaps a "happy thought" and might be adopted some day as a change.

The match as played, however, had only to do with a football. The Forte were weak in numbers, while Madras turned out a full complement. The game was begun shortly after 6 A.M. by Lieut. Reade kicking off for the slip. The play on both sides was excellent, but superior weight enabled Madras to "penn" their opponents during the early part of the game, but the better condition of the Forte team told towards the end, and more than once the ball travelled very close to the Madras goal. But the game ended in a "draw," neither side scoring anything. Most of the Madrassees, having been accustomed to play the Rugby game at home, found some difficulty at first in understanding the rules, which were *the ship's own*, being very similar to those of the London Association. Where all played so well, it would be invidious to mention names. At the conclusion of the game cheers were given for the Forte team, which were returned with three times three, and let us hope that this, the first football match which we believe Madras has ever seen, is only an augury of many others to follow next cold season. The following is a list of the players :—

H. M. Ship Forte.—Reede (Captain), Lieut. Gardiner, Sub-Lieut. Buckner, Heming, and Teade; Midshipmen, the Hon. M. Bourke, Forsyth, Cross, McKinstry, Ellard and Miller, and Lieut. Wilmot (R. L. M. I.)

Madras.—Lieuts. Weigall and Egerton (76th Regiment), Gordon W. Forbes, Ensigns Mason, Carter, and Lloyd (45th Regiment), the Hon. J. S. Napier, F. J. Bone, J. A. Boyson, J. L. Symons, L. Strauge, H. Gordon, T. Wier, Fasken, and A. F. Beaufort.—*Madras Mail.*

CRICKET.

THE FORTE VS. MADRAS.

THE gallant officers of the Forte made but a poor show in the Cricket match yesterday (Feb. 17) against a Madras eleven. They only scored 31 runs in their first innings, and five of their men were run out. There was no chance of a second innings, for the Madras men remained all day at the wickets, and put together nearly 400 runs. Captain Cox made 130, and Captain Prendergast contributed over 80. The sailors in fact were completely demoralised, but struck gamely to their work till the last Madras wicket fell about 6 o'clock.—*Madras Mail.*

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 22nd Feb., 6-15 A.M.—Mail steamer from China signalled.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 22nd Feb., 8-0 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 22nd Feb., 2-20 P.M. From Continent of Europe via Russia, 21st Feb., 9-50 P.M.; via Turkey, 21st Feb., 9-50 P.M. America, via Russia, 21st Feb., 7-20 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Persia; clear beyond; Persian line right to London.

THE BOMBAY JAILS.

WITH reference to the report of the Visiting Justices of the Bombay Jails for the year 1870, Government on the 21st instant passed the following resolution :—

"The Visiting Justices should be thanked for their carefully prepared report, and for the interest and trouble which they have taken in the performance of a duty which, in compliance with the request of Government, they had voluntarily undertaken. Of the defects in the existing prisons at the presidency, Government is fully sensible, and it has only been the want of funds during late years which has prevented many necessary improvements being carried out on the erection of a new prison.

"The Sheriff of Bombay should be requested to report on the suggestions of the Visiting Justices regarding the water supply of the County Jail, the dry-earth conservancy system, and the treatment of female debtors.

"The Committee of Management of the House of Correction should also report as to the conservancy of that jail.

"Major Raitt should submit his explanations regarding the complaint made by one of the prisoners to the Visiting Justices which he is alleged to have attempted to suppress.

"Government have already sanctioned the repair and directed the use of the treadmill in the House of Correction, and expect that the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 4464, dated 18th November 1870, will be strictly carried into effect.

"The new yard of the House of Correction will be used as the site of the work-house for the accommodation of persons confined under the European Vagrancy Act. Government regret that the present accommodation in the jails of this presidency is too insufficient to prevent the evil of occasional overcrowding. But on the completion of the Yerrowda Central Prison it is hoped that the want of room will be less felt in the Bombay jails. The Inspector-General of Prisons should report whether some of the Europeans now in confinement might not, with advantage, be transferred to the Poona and Yerrowda Jails, and should take measures for diminishing the numbers of native convicts now in the jails of Bombay city. The convict Henry Wright who wishes for employment on masons works will be very useful at Yerrowda.

"The Inspector-General of Prisons should also be asked to state his opinion, after consultation with the local officers, as to the kind of labour at once deterrent and remunerative which can be introduced with most advantage into the County Jail and House of Correction.

"He should also report as to the mode under which the instruction of the prisoners can be provided for without lessening the penal irksomeness of their confinement.

"The report and this resolution should be placed on the Editors' table."

SIGNOR INZOLI'S CONCERT.

FROM what we hear, there is reason to expect that Signor Inzoli's concert, which is fixed for the 6th of next month, will prove an unusually attractive entertainment. Some of the best of Bombay's amateurs—ladies, as well as gentlemen—have promised to take part. We understand that the use of the Hon. Mr. Tucker's bungalow has been kindly offered to Signor Inzoli for the occasion.

EPIDEMIC DISEASE AT ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

DR. KIRK, Acting Political Agent and H. M.'s Consul, Zanzibar, wrote from Zanzibar on the 21st Dec. 1870, as follows, to the Secretary to the Bombay Government in the Political Department :—

"I have the honor to report for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council that during the months of October and November the people of Zanzibar, and especially the Europeans, suffered from an epidemic of rheumatic scarlatina or 'dengue,' called here 'madevu' by the modern Sushelis, but on its former visit to this region forty-four years ago, 'kidnigapopo.' So severe was this epidemic, that about the beginning of November there was hardly a European able for work, and many still suffer from the rheumatic pains.

"Against both the disease and the after consequences there has been no remedy found of much effect, and I am glad to state that it has now entirely disappeared.

"It may be thought worth while to forward a note of the occurrence of this epidemic to the medical authorities for record."

Another report from the same officer, dated Zanzibar, 24th December 1870, runs as follows :—

"I have the honor to report that, by information received from private correspondents at Mozambique, cholera had reappeared in that island, and two or three fatal cases still occurred in the middle of the month of October.

"The disease at the time of our latest dates still existed among the native villages of the mainland.

"Within the Zanzibar dominions, I am happy to report, there is no return of the disease."

BOMBAY RACES.

TO-DAY'S ENTRIES.

THE DEALERS' PLATE.

g a h Fluck. b a h Zilzilla.
c a c Knight of the Garter.

BYCULLA CLUB CUP.

b a h Growler. b a h The Earl.
g a c Silvertail. g a h Greybeard.
g a h Khusro. g a c Nonpareil.

FORBES STAKES.

c e m Miss Trelawny b w g Pretender.
b w g Viceroy b w g Rocket.
b aus g Antelope.

THE MAIDEN GALLOWAY.

b a g Kulb Ali. b a g Hercules.
g a g Deficit. c a g The Cob.
b a g Bijou.

THE HACK STAKES.

c w g Firefly. b a m Lady Bird.
b a g Seedy. c a h Crisis.
b a m Lady Morris.

1st Bell at 4 P.M.

1st Race will start at 4-30 P.M.
2nd .. Ditto .. 5 ,,
3rd .. Ditto .. 5-20 ,,
4th .. Ditto .. 5-40 ,,
5th .. Ditto .. 6 ,,

BOMBAY.

THEFT.—Charles Travers, a European, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee, on a charge of stealing a coat and a pair of trousers belonging to Thomas Moore, a fitter, and being an old offender, was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE ZOROASTRIAN THEATRICAL CLUB will make their second appearance this season on Saturday, the 25th instant, at the Grant Road Theatre. We direct the attention of our readers to an advertisement in our front page.

PERJURY.—At the F

have come to give *éclat* to the presentation of prizes to the successful boys and girls, and not to listen to anything from me. Besides, the real business of the day is to lay the first stone of the new building for the Parsee Benevolent Institution; and, therefore, these proceedings being preliminary I will not detain you beyond a very short time. It is often my lot to take part in public meetings similar to this, but it is generally when a foundation is to be laid at the commencement or inauguration of a new institution. To-day that is not the reason of our meeting—that is not the object of the ceremony in which we are going to be engaged downstairs:—our meeting marks the continued success and prosperity of a great institution which owes its origin mainly to the munificence of the honoured father of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. (Applause.) To you, Sir Jamsetjee it must be a matter of the highest gratification to witness the great success which has attended that movement which your father first instituted. We are told to-day not only that the numbers that attend these schools are large, amounting to upwards of 2,700 boys and girls, but it is a mark of the great success of this institution that we are called together to lay the first stone of a new building, which is urgently required, because the existing buildings are entirely insufficient to accommodate the numbers who would throng to them, and because numbers of scholars have been refused for the reason that there is not sufficient accommodation for their reception. And not only do the numbers testify to the prosperity of the school, but we learn also from the report Mr. Burgess has read, that the seed which is here sown bears its fruit, and the lads who leave this institution are now in a marked manner engaging actively and successfully in the business of life, and are obtaining situations where the education which they here obtained must be of the utmost value to them. (Hear, hear.) I will only now congratulate you, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and the Parsee community generally—the gentlemen whom I see gathered round me—upon the marked success which has attended this institution. There is only one thing I regret, and that is that the girls who have the benefit of this education do not stay longer and receive the tuition which they might receive for two or three years longer before they start with homes of their own—(hear, hear, and applause)—and I heartily recommend it to the consideration of every father here that this should be taken into earnest contemplation by the Parsee community, and that they should set the example themselves—that they should give the weight of the very great influence which the Parsee community justly possesses—and give force to that for which there is an earnest longing on the part of all classes of society here, namely, that education should be extended for a longer period to the female branches of your families. There is one thing I could not help observing, as the young ladies came for their prizes as a very pleasing trait of your institution, and that is that side by side with the relatives of Sir Jamsetjee—nieces of his—there were also members of families in very different stations in life; and thus that high and low, people of the middle-classes and young ladies, are here receiving a common education, and I am perfectly certain that this is a feature in the education in this Institution which will be of equal service to both. (Applause.) And now, Sir Jamsetjee, having made these few observations, I have, with your permission, to proceed downstairs to lay the foundation stone of the new building.

The company then proceeded to the site of the new building (which adjoins Sir Jamsetjee's mansion), to witness the laying of the corner stone by His Excellency. The path leading from the mansion to the platform on which the ceremony was to be performed was carpeted, and covered in the greater part of the way with a screenwork of flags; and at the entrance to the covered way there was an arch of evergreens and flowers bearing the word "Welcome." The visitors having assembled on the platform, His Excellency performed the ceremony of laying the stone in the most masterly manner of a master mason. The stone had the following inscription in English and Guzerati:—

THIS CHIEF CORNER STONE
OF THE
SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY PARSEE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION,
WAS LAID BY
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
SIR WILLIAM ROBERT SEYMOUR VESEY FITZGERALD, G.C.S.I.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
21ST FEBRUARY 1871—YEZDEZERDI 1240.

Happy is he that has mercy on the poor,
And he that giveth to the poor shall not lack.

The same inscription will afterwards be put upon the stone in Pehlvi. In the cavity of the stone was placed a glass jar containing a portrait of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy the first Baronet, the elevation and plan of the new building, a history of the institution, abridged *Times of India* Calendar, the Parsee Calendar (1240), the Guzerati Almanack, the *Bombay Gazette*, *Times of India*, *Jame Jamshed*, and the current coins—a sovereign, a rupee, half a rupee, quarter of a rupee, two anna piece, one anna, half anna, quarter anna, and a pie. His Excellency, having spread the mortar, applied the plumb and level, and tapped the stone with the mallet, declared the stone well and truly laid, and turning to Sir Jamsetjee, said, "And now, Sir Jamsetjee, I beg to congratulate you once more on seeing your father's wish thus prospering in your hands."

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy then said—May it please your Excellency,—Permit me to tender you the best thanks of the committee of the Parsee Benevolent Institution for your kindness and condescension in coming among us to-day, honouring with your presence this meeting for the distribution of prizes to some of our successful pupils, and laying the corner stone of our new school building. Your Excellency's presence at a meeting like this, testifying as it does your interest in the humbler kind of education, as your presence elsewhere on other occasions testifies your interest in education of a more lofty character, cannot but be most encouraging to teachers and learners, as well as to those who have taken a special part in providing or maintaining educational establishments. Your Excellency perceives that the educational branch of the Parsee Benevolent Institution is not intended primarily to impart a high education; its aim is less ambitious, though we hope not less useful. Its primary object is to raise, it may be only a few degrees, but still to raise, the children of the poorest members of our community from the state of ignorance in which, but for some such arrangement as is here made, they must remain. If, then, a large number of pupils receive a very elementary education, provided it be sound as far as it goes, at the various schools of the institution, the great and primary end of the founders and supporters of the institution is realized. Nevertheless, the claims of higher education are not ignored; and provision is made, especially in the central schools, for preparing promising pupils to enter the Bombay University. The Central Institution has had for several years the benefit of the services of Mr. James Burgess as principal, and the present prosperous condition of the schools, as testified by the Government Inspectors, is largely due to his judicious arrangements. To him and to his staff the best thanks of the committee are due; and we deem it necessary that this should be stated emphatically, and especially in the presence of your Excellency, lest, the school being judged as Government high schools to a great extent are, by the number of candidates who matriculate from them, the comparison should seem to be to our disadvantage. I must ask your Excellency to bear in mind the primary object of the schools as stated by me just now. This being as it is, the schools can never send up a large number of candidates for matriculation. Its professed work is otherwise, namely, the educating of a large number soundly to a certain extent. When, however, special ability manifests itself, or when, owing to less unfavorable circumstances than obtain with most of our boys, any are able to stay at school long enough to proceed beyond the rudiments of education, they are prepared for matriculation; and the committee are most glad to see this. It is also most agreeable to the committee to observe the favourable report of the Government Inspectors in reference to the condition of the girls' schools, which are under the special superintendence of our energetic secretary, Mr. Nasserwanjee Byramjee, whom I must take this opportunity of thanking. Your Excellency's presence here to-day will encourage us all, I am quite sure, to use our efforts, each in his several sphere, to make all the schools of the institution even more effective than they are at present. Remembering your Excellency's exalted official position and the exceeding interest you have taken in educational matters, we, the members of the committee of the institution, were naturally desirous to secure your Excellency's approval of our design to provide a special building for our central schools; and your Excellency has publicly testified your approval by laying the corner stone. In the name of the committee, and I think I may say in the name of the whole Parsee community, whose poorer members the benevolent institution was established to benefit, I pray your Excellency to accept our warmest thanks.

His Excellency then said—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy,—I have received the address you have just read with great gratification. In it you have referred to the assistance rendered to you by Mr. Burgess. It is not the first time I have known of the really valuable services that Mr. Burgess has rendered, not only to these schools, but by his labours otherwise than in these schools, to the community at large; and I am very glad to have an opportunity publicly to recognize them. I believe that one of the great reasons why this school is so prosperous is owing to the interest which the Parsee community, particularly the gentlemen of the committee who have the management of it, have manifested in its management and the care and pains they have devoted to it; and I am sure not only yourself and the Parsee community, but all who are interested in that community, are greatly indebted to these gentlemen for their labours and the services they have rendered. I have already expressed to you personally the congratulations, which I would again repeat publicly, on the gratification it must be to you to see the cherished object of your father's care thus happily carried out, and to witness the completion of the undertaking which he first inaugurated in commemoration of having received at the hands of the Sovereign the honours which he had well deserved, and which you, Sir Jamsetjee, so worthily bear. I would now only wish all prosperity and success to this new building of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, and I trust you, gentlemen, will one and all join me in wishing success to it with three cheers.

The call for three cheers was heartily responded to, and one cheer more was then given for the Governor.

The company then went inside the new building, where refreshments and bouquets of flowers were ready; and after refreshments had been partaken of, the assemblage dispersed.

THE ATTEMPT TO ENDANGER A RAILWAY TRAIN.

On Monday at the Girgaum Police Court Bastiao Domingo Souza and Antone Caitan Souza were brought up on remand, and charged with wilfully doing an act, intending thereby to cause the safety of persons travelling or being upon the G. I. P. Railway to be endangered.

Mr. Cleveland represented the G. I. P. Railway Co.; wile Mr. Leith, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Venayekrao, solicitor, defended the prisoners.

Mr. Showell, in disposing of the case, said—In this case the prisoners, Bastiao Souza and Antone Souza, who are cow-herds, aged 16 and 14 respectively, are charged with wilfully doing an act intending thereby to cause the safety of persons travelling or being upon the G. I. P. Railway to be endangered, viz., putting an iron railway chair upon the outer down line rail at a place between Dadur Road and the Mahim Junction on the morning of the 7th inst. All the evidence offered by the prosecutors having been taken and fully considered, together with the comments thereon by the learned counsel and the solicitor for the prisoners in rebuttal of the charge laid against the accused, I find the circumstances of the case to stand as follows:—At a quarter to 9 o'clock A.M. of the 7th inst., three lorries which started from Byculla on the down line arrived at a particular spot near the third bridge from the Dadur Road crossing, when they were stopped in consequence of witness Sumbhoo Dhooloo, the muccadum to the permanent way inspector, seeing on the line in the manner described, viz., resting upside down on the rail, the iron-chair now before the Court. He says, "Succaram removed the chair in my presence and put it on the ground, and I gave it to Mr. Vesey. Mr. Vesey took the chair with him in the lorry." This witness told Succaram to remove the chair as he was on the side of the rail where the chair was. Succaram Gopal, lorryman, the man referred to by Sumbhoo, was along with him on the first lorry. He corroborates the evidence given by him as above particularly noticed. Mr. Vesey, the permanent way inspector, was in the third or last lorry. In his deposition he states thus—"A chair on the rail stopped me before I got as far as the old Mahim branch. When I was going on the lorry the muccadum jumped off and tried to stop it. I asked him why he was stopping the lorry. He said, 'There is a chair on the rail.' I did not see the chair on the rail, but I saw this man (Succaram Gopal) in the act of lifting it up. I first saw the chair when it was brought above the lorry. I saw the man in the act of stooping to pick up the chair. The man was then in front of the foremost lorry. There were two lorries ahead of my lorry. I cannot say that the man lifted the chair off the rail as I did not see the chair on the rail." Mr. Vesey is positive this is the chair. He admits that any number of these chairs lie about the line (doubtless for use as required.) He took charge of the chair and marked it, and when he returned in an hour and three-quarters afterwards he left it at Dadur with the station master there, and then telegraphed to Mr. Smith, the inspector of Railway Police, briefly reporting the matter. It was not till next morning that he saw Mr. Smith personally on the subject. Mr. Vesey stayed at the place where the chair was found five or six minutes, which time was occupied by his men, who had to jump down the parapet wall in trying to find out who put this chair on the line, but no one was to be seen anywhere about, excepting some women straggling at a distance off. The place is an open plain bounded on the one side by Matoonga village and on the other by the Mahim woods. There can be from the foregoing evidence no possible doubt that it is a fact that the chair was found on the rail. According to Mr. Vesey (whose evidence is valuable throughout, as being in regard to time and circumstances, important and unquestionably trustworthy) the chair must have been laid on the rail within forty-five minutes from the time it was found, as the second down ballast train went over the spot, having passed him at Byculla at 8 o'clock. I must, however, note here that this period of time must be held to include that which it took for the lorries to get up from the Dadur Road gate crossing, while the whole of this distance could be seen along from Dadur as is deposed to in the evidence; and there can be no reasonable doubt that the lorrymen or some of them must have been looking ahead as they went along, and therefore that if the chair had been put where it was found during this interval of time, some of them must have seen the perpetrators of the diabolical act, which, however, is no where asserted. Therefore, as regards the evidence of these three witnesses, we have no clue as to who put the chair on the rail, and I next proceed to consider the evidence of the two witnesses who have been adduced to give evidence for the prosecution as having been eye-witnesses to the putting of the chair on the rail. These are Narayen Essoo and Succaram Crustna, boys of perhaps not more than fourteen years of age. They state that they are cow-herds, know both the prisoners, that they and other boys were tending cattle out grazing near the railway line on the morning of the 7th inst.; and then Narrayen Essoo goes on to depose as follows:—"I saw them, the prisoners, for the first time at six o'clock in the morning. They had come to water the buffaloes at the ditch near the bridge. I said to them, 'Where are you going?' They replied, 'We will come after washing the buffaloes.' They went away to wash the buffaloes and returned at 9 o'clock. The second prisoner brought this chair from inside the 'lene' (meaning rail or line). It was lying on one side of the rail, at the distance about two hands (cubits) on the ground. Before the second prisoner put this chair on the line I and two others said, 'Don't put, don't put, the train will fall.' As the second prisoner touched this iron, and was lifting it up, I and the two other boys said, 'Don't put, don't put, the lives of many people will be lost, and how will you make it good?' One of the boys is named Bastiao [not put forward for the prosecution, but offered afterwards for cross-examination, which the learned counsel for the first prisoner declined.] I do not know the name of the other. I could recognize them [points to Succaram Crustna]. The second prisoner replied, 'When we said this to him, we will run away.' This iron was put on the rail by the two prisoners. They both carried it and put it on the rail. When the keyman came they ran away. This is the keyman [points to Dhondoo Essoo]. Dhondoo called out, 'Who are they? who are they? they are running.' When Dhondoo Essoo came up this iron was on the rail. I saw it on the rail. When Dhondoo came this iron was on the rail upside down, and Dhondoo Essoo saw it in this condition. Dhondoo did not remove the iron. He went back. He left the iron as it was. I remained standing there for about two or three ghurries. I remained sitting there. A sahib came in a small gharry, and the lorryman removed the iron. I then went with my cattle to this distance [about thirty paces]." After this, he adds, "I do not think Dhondoo saw the iron-chair on the rail. When the lorryman came no one said anything to me. The people in the lorry did not see me. I saw this iron-chair taken up and put on the lorry." Afterwards, as he says, at 2 o'clock, the G. I. P. Railway police havildar No. 11 (witness Tookaram) came and asked him about this business, and he accused the two prisoners as above. The sepoy was, he states, sitting at the tank when he and other boys came there at 2 o'clock; and, to use his own words, the "Sepoy caught us all." Before this time this witness says he did not speak to any one about the affair. Then he, after some questioning by the sepoy, pointed out the two prisoners to him. Now on referring to the evidence of the other witness, Succaram Crustna, I find him declaring most positively that the first prisoner was not at the place where the chair is stated to have been found; that the second prisoner was alone and did it; that no one was with him; that if the first prisoner had been there he would have seen him; finally, that he was not there. These are the various modes in which he expressed himself in reply to the questions put to him by the solicitor for the prosecution. Succaram further states that he knew the keyman Dhondoo by sight; that he was not there at the time; and that he came after the second prisoner ran away. He fixes the time of Dhondoo's arrival there as being after the sahib's (Mr. Vesey's) lorry came; and declares he did not come before, and the lorry, he says, came one hour after the chair was put on the rail, and Dhondoo came a minute afterwards. On cross-examination by Mr. Leith, this witness said that when "this chair" was put on the rail he was very far off, he was by the side of the tank; that Antone (prisoner No. 2) came to him, and because he, witness, saw something high on the rail he asked him what it was; and so on on the same point but in different words. He added, that he saw the men who were on the lorry; that he was far off with his cattle; that the sahib came, but he did not say anything to him (witness) or any one else; that Narayen, Bastiao and Mahadoo were with him; and that the men who were on the lorry saw them, but did not beckon to them though they (the lorrymen) were looking at them. Dhondoo Essoo's evidence has now to be considered as the next in order. He admits he was on duty on this part of the line that morning, but only between 6 and 7 o'clock, after which he went to the Bombay side of the Dadur Road, where he was, as he says, when Mr. Vesey with the three lorries passed him on their way down to the place where the chair was found. This, he alleges, was at 9 o'clock. He did not speak to those on the lorries nor they to him. He returned to the spot where the chair was on the line at half-past 10 o'clock. He never saw the chair on the line. When he returned, as he says, he saw the two prisoners with others gazing about; it was then that he saw these two for the first time that morning; and the questions, he says, he did put to the cow-herd were put then and not before. To go no further into the evidence of the persons, I find one witness, Narayen Esoo, positively declaring that both the prisoners put the chair on the line, which Succaram Krishna is as positive at first that he saw No. 2 prisoner put the chair on the line, and that he did this alone, and that No. 1 prisoner was not there; and that again he says he was so far off that he did not see what was on the line, and had to ask the second prisoner. These two witnesses are again on other important points at such variance with each other, and are so contradicted by the perfectly reliable evidence of Mr. Vesey and his men, that so far as direct evidence, or indeed trustworthy evidence, is forthcoming on which to found a charge, of the nature alleged against the prisoners at the bar, there is really none. The prosecutor evidently place considerable reliance upon the confessions stated to have been made on three different occasions by the prisoners—1st, near Matoonga before the two police havildars, Tookaram and Ameer Ali, on their apprehension; 2nd'y, before Mr. Smith, the inspector, at his bungalow at Byculla at about half-past 6 o'clock the same evening; and lastly, the next morning at the Byculla station, when the chair was, as I understand, for the first time shown. The witnesses who state these confessions were made, confine these transactions to the fewest possible words. The question is put as to whether what the boys said they had done had been done by them, viz., put the iron on the rail, or words to the effect, though varying in form in the several statements, and the reply being, "Yes, we put it," and so on, in slightly different forms of expression. It is remarkable, however, that the last act of confession at the Byculla station consisted in the mere nodding or bowing of the heads by the prisoners without the articulation of any thing that could be called by some of the witnesses "Yes," or any thing else, but all this in the opinion of the witnesses was understood by them to mean an assent. If it was an assent, it was quite clear it was an unwilling one; and, considering that all the time during which these confessions as they are called were made, not only the prisoners, but three of the witnesses, were in custody, two of which witnesses only have been adduced. Confessions obtained under these deposed to could hardly be considered as such in any sense. These five were in custody from the time they were "caught," as Succaram says it, by the police up to the time of the last alleged confession, which latter, I must observe, was made immediately after the whole of them had been brought away from the Comerkharry chowkey, to where, according to the evidence of the two G. I. P. Railway havildars themselves, they were taken by order of the inspector, Mr. Smith, and where, according to the evidence of the chowkey sepoy, Bajee Budojee, (who produced the prisoners' book as proof of their being prisoners on the one charge,) they were all locked up for the night—four in one room and one in another, but which the latter was, he could not remember, or point out, when they were placed before him in Court. The law as laid down by the authorities within my reach, relating to confessions, is clear and restrictive in its conditions in regard to what a prisoner says to the police being taken as a valid confession and good evidence against him, that learned lawyers in England have felt justified in thinking that it might be relaxed to an extent that is not now allowed. The law of India as contained in the Criminal Procedure is, if anything, even more strict on this particular kind of evidence, and very justly so—in so far as I am qualified, after a very long experience, to judge. And although the latter Code is not in force in Bombay, the narrow strait of water that separates us from the jurisdiction where it prevails cannot be considered in any degree to alter the necessity for a corresponding caution in regard to such acts in Bombay. Therefore, taking into consideration the utter worthlessness of the direct evidence, coupled with the so called confessions taken—as is an undoubted fact—while the boys were in the custody of the two havildars of the G. I. P. Railway police on each of the three occasions, and the additional influence that must have affected them of the treatment at the Oomercarry chowkey of the three other boys, I feel quite confident that I should not be justified, under the circumstances, in formally charging the prisoners with a most serious crime, for which I consider there is, as against them, no proof whatever, and thereupon committing them for trial at the Sessions. Mr. Smith has been offered the opportunity of having anything he might wish to say regarding the imprisonment of the witnesses on this charge on the night of the 7th inst. added to his deposition, and he has declined to say anything. I can impute his conduct only to an overzeal, which in this instance carried him much beyond what was right and proper. The prisoners are discharged.

THE DEATH OF Mr. MOROBA CANOBA.

The Coroner's Inquest regarding the death of the late Mr. Moroba Canoba was resumed yesterday. The son of the deceased gentleman was recalled and asked as to some papers supposed to have been left by Mr. Moroba but he knew nothing of them. Dr. Annunta Chundroba was next called, and he gave lengthy evidence as to facts and opinions, and the inquest was then adjourned until this afternoon.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

Captain John W. Watson, Political Assistant in charge Eastern Division, Kattywar, reported to the Political Agent as follows, from Camp Vulab, on the 13th February:—

"The shock of earthquake reported by me in my letter of the 1st instant was felt throughout this district. I have since had reports regarding it, similar in substance to the report made by me to you above referred to, from Bhownuggur, Palitana, Lathee, Chowk, Wallah, Chumardee, and Pallyad.

"Another slight shock was felt here yesterday at about 3 P.M., but it was by no means so severe as that of the 31st ultimo."

SHIPPING.

The ship Colombo, 1,199 tons, Captain A. M. Milan, arrived yesterday from Greenock with a cargo of railway material. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co.

The s.s. Stirling, 762 tons, Captain H. L. Hansen, arrived yesterday from Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co.

The s.s. Austin Friars, 1,070 tons, Captain E. Newcomb, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 5,013 bales of cotton, 799 bales of wool, 367½ cwts. of hemp, 400 cwts. of coir yarn, 597½ cwts. of galls, and 8 chests of ginger preserves.

The barque Courrier de Bombay, 397 tons, Captain T. Heyne, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of rice and sugar.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—22ND FEB., 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.
Via Russia, 21st Feb., 7-20 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 11 hours 38 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 22nd Feb., 1-30 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 1 hour 40 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.
Via Russia, 21st Feb., 8-36 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 11 hours 20 minutes.
Via Turkey, 21st Feb., 9-45 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 16 hours 20 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 22nd Feb., 10-20 A.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 3 hours 48 minutes.
America via Red Sea, 21st Feb., 9 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 10 hours 47 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 21st to 9 P.M. of the 22nd February is as follows:—

To Bombay		Max.		Min.	
From	Kurrachee	3	5	0	3
"	Calcutta	6	25	0	7
"	Madras	7	49	0	10
"	Ceylon	12	36	1	14

We read in a New York Journal that an Arkansas editor, who is either very fond of a joke, or has had a sad experience of the responsibilities of his position, lately issued "the paper" without editorial matter, but with a paragraph at the head of the column in which he declared that the wives of his subscribers had so occupied his attention in calling to show their babies that he had no time to attend to anything else.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 18th February, 1871.

Open 312 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	43,321	9	9
Merchandize	55,764	4	2
Electric Telegraph	457	0	6
Total Rs.	99,072	14	5
Corresponding week in February, 1870.			
Open 312 Miles.			
Coaching	45,707	8	4
Merchandize	81,722	0	8
Earth Trains	2,115	0	0
Electric Telegraph	498	15	6
Total Rs.	1,30,043	8	6
Decrease	30,970	19	1

COURT MARTIAL.

At a General Court Martial at Lucknow, (Lieutenant Colonel A. H. Cobbe, president) on the 8th November 1870, Private John Walsh, 37th Regiment, attached to the 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles, was arraigned on the following charges:—

"First—With having, at Sectapore, on the 13th October 1870, without leave from his commanding officer, absented himself from his quarters, and so continued absent until the 14th October 1870.

"Second—With insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Sectapore, on the 14th October 1870, offered violence against Colour Sergeant Robert Prideaux, 2nd Battalion 60th (Royal Rifles) Regiment, by attempting to strike him with his fist, the said Colour Sergeant Prideaux being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office."

He was found guilty of both charges and sentenced to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years.

The Commander-in-Chief in confirming the sentence adds—"The sentence will be carried out in India."

OUTWARD BOUND.

The P. and O. steamer Deccan, from Calcutta, arrived in the Madras roads on the 18th inst. with the following passengers:—

For Madras—Sir Colley Scotland, Mr Newton, Mrs Billings and two infants.
For Galle—Messrs E Elliot and H Studs.
For Bombay—Messrs Geo. Hancock and John Strachan.
For Melbourne—Mr T R Safe, Mrs Spindens, Mr Parsons, Mr and Mrs Wellman, child and infant, Messrs. Wellman and Donato.
For Sydney—Messrs G Mitchell and Weinholt.
For King George's Sound—Messrs. Burkinshaw and Brockman.
For Suez—Rev and Mrs Fleg.
For Brindisi—Mr and Mrs Jeffrey, Captain Mallock and Mr Weinholt.
For Southampton—Lieut W Wilmore, Major Saunders, Mr M Ita—Mr B Horsbough.
To Suez—Hon'ble J B Norton.
To Hongkong—Rev Mr and Mrs Noyes and three children, Miss Hartley, and Mr W C Bacon.
To Melbourne—Sergeant M Nolan, wife, five children, and infant, and Mr William Davis.

A LEGEND OF THE SAMBHUR LAKE.

There is a popular legend as to the formation of the Sambhur Salt Lake, which received, when the Government acquired their present rights therein, a curious *quasi*-confirmation. The legend is to the effect that the Goddess Sumbra in the year 550 converted a dense forest into a plain of gold and silver. The inhabitants of Sambhur looking upon this as a curse rather than a blessing, as it would be sure to lead to endless feuds, requested the goddess to retract her gift. This however she would not do, but transformed the lake from silver into salt, in which state it has remained ever since. On our arrival on the scene the chemical analyst, wishing to obtain some pure silver, converted some metallic silver into the chloride. This was then mixed with a little borax to act as a flux, and the whole given over to a village goldsmith to reduce it to its metallic form. When the furnace had reached a sufficient heat, the workers were astounded at seeing molten silver in the crucible, and from the nature of the legend they at once assumed that we had discovered a means of realizing the original gift of the goddess. The neighbourhood was in a ferment, and deputations anxious to have the phenomenon made clear to them interviewed the customs' authorities who did their best to explain away the miracle.—*Pioneer*, Feb. 21.

CHILD STEALING IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The arrest by the Nimar police of some kidnappers has led to the discovery of a widespread and compactly organized system of child-stealing existent in the Central Provinces. The police have arrested altogether sixty-eight persons and recovered thirty-four stolen children. These latter were all street Arabs in Jubbulpore, little waifs and strays averaging six years of age who picked up a living by street begging. They are most of them orphans, and were probably thrown upon the world by the scarcity that prevailed in 1869, when such large numbers of the poor died from diseases induced by want. While in the possession of the kidnappers they seem to have been kindly treated, and most of them when asked if they would like to return to their homes replied in the negative. The way in which the traffic in children is carried on is described in a recent report by Colonel Taylor, Inspector-General of the Central Provinces Police. There was a gang in the first place at Jubbulpore, another at Nursingpore, and a third at Khundwa. The Jubbulpore gang enticed the children away and sold them to members of the Nursingpore gang, who came periodically to Jubbulpore for the purpose. These then conveyed them to Nursingpore, where in their turn they sold them to the Khundwa gang, who with equal regularity came to Nursingpore for that purpose. The Khundwa gang took the children home, finished their education as dancing girls and prostitutes, and sold them for the most part in Bombay; a good-looking girl, who danced and sang well, selling for as much as three thousand rupees.—*Pioneer*, Feb. 21.

THE CASTRA SETTLEMENT.

(*Pioneer.*)

We can never take up Colonel Crawford's pamphlet without feeling for a moment a wild desire to sell off and take the next train to Bombay, the next steamer to Tasmania, and the next plot of ground that falls ready. It is not so much a lust for the advantages which might accrue to us that inspires us with this gunpowder passion for emigration, but the cheery honest way in which the Castra Land Company offer their invitation. The word "company" must not, however, mislead our readers into supposing that the Castra settlers are a company in the usual "limited" or unlimited sense, for they are distinctly not a commercial or speculative body, nor do they look for any corporate profits. What they chiefly want is a larger population, but population of a more cultivated, though not less industrious, description than first settlers in a country usually are. They want honourable comrades in the common work of developing the country of their adoption. While cheerfully prepared for a good deal of roughing, they do not see why they should break with all the *agréments* of civilization, and consequently they confess their desire for more society—more gentlemen and ladies to talk to, dine with, and make friends of. They are simply a community of English gentlemen who with their families have settled in Tasmania after the example, and in some degree under the care, of Colonel Crawford, who has obtained from the local Government the reserve of a certain tract of land for them.

Some fifty gentlemen have already joined the Castra Association, and have taken up among them about 13,000 acres. The present limits of Castra will not afford accommodation for more than that number, as none but the best land is selected by Colonel Crawford; it is now, therefore, intended to apply to Government to reserve a further tract of land, which, it is hoped, will afford sufficient space for all comers.

Clearing will also commence next September or October, and in two years from that time Colonel Crawford offers to have 30 or 40 acres cleared, a cottage built, an orchard planted, and farm buildings ready or any owner who will supply him with the necessary funds, so that he can at once take his family on to his farm directly he arrives in the country, and thus commence his new life with some degree of comfort.

The pamphlet from which we are taking our facts has been published before, but the demand for copies necessitated a second edition, of which we will conclude our notice by quoting the following sentence from the preface written in the name of the Castra community:

"Nothing venture, nothing have." Feeling certain one's pension is not sufficient to live upon comfortably in England, is it not better, before settling down to a life of inaction and genteel poverty, for the man who has a certain amount of energy left in him, to make a venture somewhere, and try to do something to help himself in this family, if he has one?

THE LOOSHAI RAIDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

Sir,—As you do not appear to have any regular correspondent in this part of the world, I venture to send you a few items of news. Up to date no news of Mr. Edgar has been received, and an expedition, composed of a portion of the 44th N. I. from Shillong, has started from Cachar to look for him, agreeably to orders from Government "to communicate with Edgar at all risks." They will have great difficulties to encounter, in addition to the natural ones of jungle climate, &c., as Mr. Edgar is supposed to have gone beyond Looshai Hât,—a place where four tracks diverge, and there are no means of ascertaining which one of the four Mr. Edgar has followed. Unless they can gain intelligence of him very soon, I do not see what they can do but return, as the season is so far advanced the rains cannot be far off, when the same fate must befall them as in 1869.

There is one thing in favour of success—the first-rate marching powers of the 44th N. I. One company under Captain Lightfoot marched into Cachar the other day, having accomplished 73 miles in 56 hours; and another company under Lieutenant Browne got over 50 miles in 24 hours. Not bad going as you will allow for men fresh from a cool climate to the heat and dust of the plains, these long distances, too, performed quite cheerfully, and in capital spirits by all. The head quarters under Colonel Hicks, and the remainder of the 44th with General Bourchier, are at Cachar; whether they will have to follow up the party already started remains to be seen; it is to be hoped not. A court of inquiry assembled at Cachar the other day to enquire into the alleged bad conduct of a party of the 4th Native Infantry under Mr. Daly, in having refused to proceed to the rescue of their own rear-guard, which was attacked by Looshais, and several sepoys and a constable killed. It is to be hoped they will come well out of it. X.

Shillong, February 12, 1871.

[A reference to our telegram of the 16th will show that Mr. Edgar has been heard of, and was safe, after the time referred to by our correspondent.—Ed. *Eng.*]

SIR ALEXANDER GRANT ON THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF PRUSSIA.

The third ordinary meeting of the Royal Society, Edinburgh, for the present session, was held on Monday, Jan. 16—Dr. Christison, president, in the chair—when

Principal Sir Alexander Grant, at the request of the Council, delivered an address on the Educational System of Prussia. In the outset of his remarks, Sir Alexander said the great characteristic of Prussian education was the universality of school attendance and legal compulsion. The latter was a comparatively late introduction; it was only brought in after the sending of children to school had long been recognised as a religious duty incumbent on all, and had become a habit of the people. Just as John Knox was the author of the parochial school system in Scotland, Martin Luther was the author of the universal school attendance in Germany. The custom dated from a circular which, in 1524, Luther addressed to the burgomasters and councillors of all the councils in Germany. While leaving less liberty to the parent, it was more efficient from the point of view of the State, and as such it had been adopted as the law of the land. The police office of each place made out a list of children as they arrived at school age; it registered each child for the school nearest its dwelling place, and sent the list to the school board, which became responsible for the children not only joining the school, but regularly attending for the next eight years. The master kept a register of attendance, and in some places it was customary after the first school hour to send round a messenger to inquire after the missing children and the reason for absence. When unexcused absence occurred, it became the duty of the clergyman, as chairman of the school board, or some deputed member of the board, to use moral suasion with the parent or guardian, with the view of obtaining greater regularity. If these failed, the name of the parent or guardian was sent to the police office, and he was mulcted in a small fine for each unexcused absence, and, in case of non-payment was sent to jail. In 1856 there were 2,945,251 children of school age in all the Prussian provinces. Of these 2,828,692 were in attendance at elementary schools, public and private, while of the remainder many were in attendance at other schools, or were educated at home. Of the recruits that joined the Prussian army during the past year, exactly 3½ per cent. had never had any schooling; but the great bulk of this number was made up of recruits from the province of Posen, a Polish province, and from the natives of East Prussia, whose vicinity to the frontier facilitated evasion of school attendance. On the whole, the law of compulsory attendance might be said to be practically efficacious in producing the result at which it aimed, and it appeared to be quite above the fear of opposition. The Jews were obliged to attend the public schools, but they were under the protection of a conscience-clause. The authorities required evidence that the children were taught according to their own formularies by their respective clergy. Mixed schools, where teachers of different confessions were associated together had been tried occasionally, but had not been found successful. It had long been an established maxim in Prussia that all schools must be denominational, and, as a rule, every child appeared to find itself at a school belonging to its own religious denomination. Thus had Prussia, in the march of time, quietly stepped over all those preliminary and merely Parliamentary difficulties which in this country had so long prevented large numbers of people from getting any school education at all, while Lords and Commons had been wrangling as to the exact form under which the schools were to be started. Passing on to speak of the character of the instruction given, Sir Alexander said the teaching in the elementary school of Prussia was originally catechetical, the repetition by some subordinate ecclesiastic of the Sunday catechising of the pastor. Gradually reading and singing were introduced, but only as a means to a religious end—namely, reading the Bible and singing in church. About the middle of the eighteenth century more secular elements were grafted on, and at the end of last century the elementary schools appeared to have been pretty much in the condition of the ordinary Scotch easy-going mechanical institutions, with nothing about them specially to call for remark. But an immense ferment in relation to them was preparing—a passionate up-stirring of the whole question of popular education. This arose from the fervid brain and heart of Pestalozzi. His fundamental idea was that the children in a public school should be taught as if by an affectionate mother who entered into all their feelings and anticipated their difficulties. Primary instruction should not consist in giving knowledge verbally, mechanically, or by rote, but in drawing out the powers of the child; and no child should be taught anything it could not understand. A should be taught anything it could not understand. A swarm of enthusiasts, perhaps more clear-headed than their master, came to serve under Pestalozzi, and by them methods were worked out, first, all sorts of methods for conveying in an easy manner to children the arts of spelling, reading, and ciphering; second, the practice of a sort of Socratic dialogue for developing the intelligence of the class on the subject of the lesson; thirdly, the idea of pedagogy as an earnest piece of psychological duty; and fourthly, that religion must not be taught dogmatically, but rather universally—in short, that the first teaching must be of natural religion, and not of the religion of any church. Pestalozzian schools were established over the country, and in subsequent years the system was thoroughly *exploited*; all its strength and weakness were brought to the test of experiment, and the result of fifty years' exhibition and discussion had been as follows:—First, there was a considerable residuum in the shape of excellent technical methods for teaching the elements of knowledge. Second, public opinion had pronounced against much that was characteristic of the system. From the principle that children should be taught nothing they could not understand, there was deduced the practice of much abstract and formal lecturing totally unsuited to children of six or nine years; and a reaction had set in against the idea of intellectual training in common schools. Thirdly, this tendency of public opinion was taken up and ratified by the Government in 1854, when minutes were issued from the office of Public Instruction bearing a close analogy in some points to the Revised Code of Mr. Lowe. The object of these minutes was to restrict the teaching in elementary schools to a few humble and necessary subjects, and insure those subjects being efficiently taught. In direct opposition to Pestalozzi, the minutes proceeded on the principle that in an elementary school it was not the object to develope the child's reasoning faculties or to give him knowledge, but to give him the faculty of doing certain things. Thus the children were not to learn grammar, but to use their language

A RETREAT "IN EXCELLENT ORDER."

LAVAL, Jan. 22.

GENERAL CHANZY, in one of the despatches which he addressed to the delegated Government at Bordeaux after his disastrous defeat before Le Mans, apprised it that he was effecting his retreat "in excellent order." In reality a considerable proportion of the troops under his command went wherever they pleased, all of them, however, giving an especially wide berth to the Prussians, while many fled panic-stricken as far as Rennes, upwards of a hundred miles distant.

Even during the engagement of the 11th numbers of Chanzy's more recent levies fled in complete disorder at the first sight of the enemy, throwing away alike their arms and their accoutrements that these might not impede the rapidity of their flight into Le Mans, where, however, in accordance with Gambetta's recent instructions, gendarmes had been stationed at all the entrances into the town to arrest the runaways. That this was not a superfluous precaution is evident from the fact that at one post alone no less than 1,800 of these fugitives were secured in the course of the afternoon. A French officer informed me that he chased his men with his riding whip and by sound lashings endeavoured to make them face the enemy, thinking his sword too noble a weapon for the flat side of it to be employed in belabouring the backs of such arrant cowards. He was satisfied, he said, that thousands of mobiles of the Army of the Loire had gone through the entire campaign without having exchanged a single shot with the enemy.

If Wednesday was bad enough, Thursday was infinitely worse, for during the morning of this day a complete host of disbanded soldiers in full flight before the enemy crowded the streets of Le Mans, having entered the town, after sweeping the gendarmes aside in a torrent, by the Avenue de Paris, which was strewn with knapsacks and rifles every step of the way. Officers of mobiles were only less numerous than privates. One of the former, having stumbled over a stone, was brought down on his bare knees, which sent his gold-laced kepi flying some distance before him. On rising from the ground he hastily brushed every speck of dirt from his uniform with the cuff of his coat and then gave his attention to his kepi, the golds bands of which he carefully dusted ere he resumed his precipitate flight. No less than four waggon loads of muskets thrown away by these terrified fugitives were collected in the environs of Le Mans and brought safely into Laval, to say nothing of the thousands of castaway arms that were abandoned to the enemy.

The camp of Conlie was evacuated with even more precipitation than LeMans. A quarter of an hour sufficed for no less than 20,000 men to march out of it. They certainly stove in a couple of hundred casks of wine, and set fire to some score of stacks of hay and straw before their departure, but left behind them hundreds of thousands of francs' worth of provisions and military stores, which of course fell into the enemy's hands. The retreating troops commenced their march formed into a column, at the head of which came the Algerine éclaireurs, who were followed first of all by twelve battalions of mobilisés, and then by a battery and a half of artillery. Next came the staff, and after this a train of carts laden with knapsacks, together with some few military supplies and a small quantity of provisions. A battery of artillery followed, and some detachments of dragoons and cuirassiers brought up the rear. These troops were first of all marched to Sillé le Guillaume and then to Bois, where they arrived at midnight, after a dreary march through the snow, and with a piercing wind blowing full in their faces, only too happy to find themselves hospitably and kindly received by the inhabitants. The day following they marched to Mayenne, which they reached between seven and eight o'clock in the evening. The next day's march brought them to Ernee, and the day following they made for Vitre, at both of which places the great majority of them had to camp out in the open air, in spite of the intense cold and the inclement weather. By this time a considerable proportion were footsore from marching, either in sabots or in boots that were falling off their feet; others were frostbitten from exposure, and all were more or less famished with hunger. Notwithstanding, numbers of them were sent forward to Fougeres, whence they were directed to Cherbourg, on arriving at which place they would have marched altogether a distance of no less than 160 miles. Others had to take the road to Rennes, among whom were the mobilises of Morbihan, who were afterwards ordered off to Redon, and thence to Nantes, distant fully 180 miles from Conlie by the circuitous route they had been told to follow.

The main body of the troops engaged in front of Le Mans retreated upon Laval, which the fleeter runaways composing its advanced guard succeeded in reaching in the evening of the 14th, but the laggards had not arrived even a week afterwards. Hundreds of the mobiles of the Sarthe scampered off home after having first of all got rid of their knapsacks and rifles, removed the stripes from off their trousers, and disguised themselves in the ordinary blue blouses worn by the peasant class, which enabled them to elude the search of the numerous parties engaged in scouring the villages and by-roads over an area of many square miles in search of these miserable fugitives. In all the hotels and cafés of Laval written notices were posted up emanating from the commandant of the sub-division, and notifying to all officers that upon their arrival at Laval they were instantly to report themselves, and furnish explanations at the sub-division quarters, and to all privates that they were to render an account of themselves at the bureaux of the commandant de la place. The inhabitants were, moreover, apprised that they were on no account to receive and lodge any officers or soldiers who might present themselves unprovided with billets de logement from the mayor.

In the outskirts of Laval we have constantly encountered parties of these runaways being told off by the gendarmes like so many sheep; and for an entire week, at almost any hour of the day, a procession of these self-disbanded soldiers was to be seen wending its way, belonging to regiments of the line equally with francs-tireurs, mobiles, and mobilisés all intermingled together might be seen passing through the streets of Laval, escorted by mounted gendarmes. Altogether there must have been some thousands of these fugitives, and yet an attentive scrutiny of them satisfied me that not a single one among them felt in the least degree ashamed of the position, so degrading to a soldier, in which he found himself placed. These men had all been routed out in the immediate neighbourhood of Laval by the gendarmes employed in this particular duty. I heard a staff officer mention at the table d'hôte that, while making a reconnaissance on that same day with a party of gendarmes some few miles in advance of Laval, he came upon an isolated abandoned house, in which he thought it possible some Prussians might be concealed; on trying the doors he found them all securely fastened, but observing in one of them a small pane of glass purposely intended to give light to some passage, he directed his men to discharge their pieces through it one after another. The words had hardly escaped from his lips, before some voices shouted out, "Oh, pray don't fire; we'll open the door;" and on this being done, a party of mobiles belonging to the 36th Corps, stationed fully twenty miles distant, were discovered installed there, and marched off in custody to Laval.

The retreating columns that were hurrying due west, on attempting to cross the Mayenne soon after daylight, found their progress impeded by the preparations making for blowing up the bridges which connect the old feudal city—over which frowns the ancient grim-looking château and its massive conical capped donjon tower, perched at the summit of a steep eminence—with the modern town of Laval. Having with difficulty struggled through the opening in the centre of the road-way, where the military engineers were busy at work, troops of all arms—among whom the handsome looking Kabyles in their brown, red, white, and blue burnouses, and mounted on their small Arab horses, attracted all eyes—with artillery, ammunition and luggage waggons, provision carts, and cattle all mingled together, spread themselves out like a fan over the slushy Place de la Mairie, and the no less muddy Promenade de la Changé.

The columns form again as they enter the narrow street which leads to the suburb of St. Berthevin, some mile or so outside the town, where long files of provision waggons which had been suddenly arrested on their way to the front are drawn up by the wayside. The horses, drivers, and soldiers composing their escort are gathered around huge fires blazing in the midst of white patches of snow. Here most of the artillery and ammunition trains which have pressed forward came to a halt in order to be ready to defend the passage of the Mayenne should the enemy attempt it. Numbers of times before the five-and-twenty miles that intervene between Laval and Vitre are traversed the road, almost impassable through the weeks of incessant traffic, is blocked by some waggon laden with stores, coming in an opposite direction, which has broken down, or by some unhappy horse taxed once too often beyond its strength, giving up the ghost. Many of the men, ere long, show symptoms of fatigue. Soldiers and mobiles alike hobble painfully along, using their short tent poles to walk with, while others trudge forward carelessly flourishing the butt ends of their muskets through the mud. Many of their feet bound up with handkerchiefs or rags, and the mobiles in heavy sabots drag one leg after another with the limp peculiar to the professional criminal of the bagne.

Halts are frequent in front of the camp-fires blazing at intervals along the road, where a cask of wine from one or other of the many carts drawn aside to give free passage to the retreating troops will every now and then be tapped for the especial benefit of these poor exhausted wretches; they drop off at every village and at each wayside auberge along the road, while the main body, pushing forward to Vitre, only succeed in reaching it late at night, when all but a mere fraction thread its narrow tortuous streets in vain search of shelter under some hospitable roof. Officers fare hardly any better than their men, for the only two hotels of which Vitre can boast are filled with ladies and children, grey-headed old gentlemen, and ancient couples flying in terror from LeMans, Mayenne, and Laval, at the advance of the Prussians. Thousands among the new-comers have to sleep out this raw cold night in the open air. Happy are they who can make their couch on barrels of flour or boxes of biscuits in one of the provision waggons massed on the place des Halles, the soldiers' canvas tilt their only covering, or who are enabled to secure a snug corner under one of the picturesque antique gables which, supported on huge carved wooden pillars every here and there overhang the footways of the Rues Poterie and de la Baudrairie. Those who have brought their tents with them look to them on the muddy Place de la Liberté dominated by the picturesque ruins of the feudal-looking château which rise in a heavy mass against the dard cloudy sky.

Rennes, the capital of Haute Bretagne, situated some five-and-twenty miles distant, is reached the following evening, and as the retreating force have now succeeded in placing from fifty to sixty miles between them and the enemy's most advanced posts, a general halt seems to have been made to give the men time to sort themselves, cavalry, infantry, artillery, mobiles, mobilisés, papal zouaves, francs-tireurs, and other volunteer corps having become mixed altogether during the retreat. For days the streets of Rennes were crowded with men of all arms, in all varieties of uniform, literally splashed up to their necks with mud. The appearance of many of the mobiles and mobilisés was most pitiable. Certain corps raised in well-to-do districts, notably those of Mayenne and of the Haute Loire, the latter in smart brown uniforms, baggy blue caps with long crimson tassels, sound boots, and natty white gaiters and invariably provided with thick brown hooded cloaks, presented a highly respectable appearance. Nothing could be more wretched-looking than the pitiable levies brought up to fight the Germans from the wilds of Morbihan and Finistere in their soiled woollen blouses and ragged pantaloons of all colours, invariably much too big for them, and evidently the cast-off garments of soldiers of the line and other regiments; a considerable proportion of them in heavy sabots stuffed with straw to keep their frozen feet warm; others in boots falling piecemeal from their feet; the majority undoubtedly provided with the regulation red banded kepi, but many wearing tasselled black woollen night-caps, castaway red fezzes of the Chasseur d'Afrique type, shabby Tyrolean hats abandoned by their former franc-tireur owners, or seedy "tiles," both black and white, of the conventional pattern, but deprived of their brims to give them, I suppose, a more military air.

A very large number of men of the line, as well as of Mobiles, limped along, supporting themselves with sticks and the frost-bitten feet of some of them swathed in linen rags might be seen protruding from their toeless boots. Parading the streets or lounging on the Place de la Mairie were scores of men who seemed little else than heaps of dirty rags, with no single distinctive mark on any one of their garments to indicate their military character; this could only be divined by their being armed and being bespattered from heel to head like the rest of their comrades with mud, showing that they formed part of Chanzy's retreating army. The well-to-do inhabitants of Rennes, and especially the women, were all out of doors gazing curiously at these motley defenders of the national soil whom the Prussians at one blow had flung back a hundred miles. Some of the soldiers did not hesitate to profit by the occasion, and begged publicly of the passers-by. Let M. Gambetta preach resistance as much as he will, France will certainly never be saved by such legions as these.

It is but fair to add that the 16th Corps which Chanzy has with him at Laval is composed of very different elements to the fugitives who last week crowded the streets of Rennes, and whom the mayor publicly begged the inhabitants not to take in unless they presented themselves with proper billeting tickets, so that they might not by concealing themselves escape being sent back to their respective corps.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Jan. 27.

THE GALLIC AND FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WARS.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

THE history of the Gallic War which was conducted by Julius Cæsar against the Gauls very nearly 2,000 years ago presents a remarkable analogy to that at present raging in France. The characteristics of the Gallic race are as salient as ever. The same incidents occur, the same faults are committed, the same sentiments, follies, and virtues are displayed. Ingenious above all things, fond of military glory, individually brave, easily encouraged, quickly dejected, alternately sanguine and despondent, so that Rabelais makes Gymnaste advise Gargantua concerning his army thus: "Seigneur, telle est la nature et complexion des Françoys qu'ilz ne valent qu'à la premiere poincte. Lors ilz sont pires que diables. Mais s'ilz seiournent ilz sont moins que femmes. Je suis d'aduis qu'à l'heure presente après que vos gens auront quelque peu respiré et repeu, faciez donner assault." ("My sovereign master, such is the nature and complexion of the French, that they are worth nothing but at the first push. They are then more fierce than devils, but if they be wearied by delays they are less than women. My opinion therefore is that after your men have got their breath and fed, you should order a resolute assault.") It is added, "L'aduis feut troué bon." Ever requiring praise and accounts of victory, unwilling to face the truth if unfavourable, credulous, prompt to believe in and to accuse of treachery; but underneath all a steady undercurrent of exceedingly obstinate valour when driven to bay, and a passionate love of liberty. This does not refer to political liberty as we understand the word, but to the common patriotic signification of being unable to tolerate a foreign yoke, however easily and equitably that yoke may be adjusted. Ever restless, ever conspiring, combining and rising in insurrection; subsisting more only to break out elsewhere; promising fair when conquered only to set aside engagements so soon as opportunity serves. This seems to be inherent in the Gallic race; for the rest, vainboasting, gayhearted, brave and patriotic, and not without many fine sentiments, such were the people of Gaul in Cæsar's time, and such undoubtedly with the garb of civilization thrown around them, are the people of France to this day. To them stands opposed Prussia, backed by confederate Germany—a people who in discipline, obedience, and perseverance resemble the Romans in a marked degree; though in the sentiment of innate dignity, in mobility of temper, and urbanity of manner, they are definitely inferior. Like the Romans, they have a contempt for their foe, but for different reasons. The Prussians now profess to despise the French, and do so because they have constantly defeated them. But they did not despise them or affect to do so in the days of this century, because they were then thoroughly beaten by the French; whereas the Romans held the Gauls in contempt, even as they did the Britons and all other nations, whether they fought well or ill, simply because they were Romans and the others were barbarians, which to their superb mister pride was a sufficient reason. Nor do the Prussians exhibit in the remotest manner the faculty possessed by the Romans of holding and even attaching conquered provinces, by liberal, just, and large-minded government. If, notwithstanding this, there were within the first two hundred years following Cæsar's invasion of Gaul no less than four great rebellions of the Gauls against the Roman yoke, we may guess the uneasy fate of Prussia vainly trying in the future to permanently hold any portion of France. England in one point resembles ancient Rome more than any other living people. She is the most severe and relentless of modern conquerors of rascal nations when they are rebellious or insubordinate, as witness our Indian Mutiny; but to those who cheerfully submit to her sway she is the most just, equitable, and even indulgent of Governments. To attain to this Prussia would have to change not only her character and temper but her administrative system, which is especially arbitrary, rigid, and military in its nature. The officers of the army tyrannize over the civilian element in a way we never could endure here, and they are recruited entirely from the aristocracy, where the spirit of junkerism and military caste reign supreme. But this inferiority in their enemies, far from effacing, rather throws out in stronger relief the distinctive and inherent characteristics of the French nation, and by no means affects the striking parallel between the present and the ancient Gallic war.

Nothing perhaps has more excited our disapprobation or called forth so much the censure of our press in the present war than the perpetual braggadocio predictions of unreal successes, the hungry credulity with which the French welcomed the most amazing reports, and their absence of just indignation when they discover the falsehood of them. But in Book vii., chapter i. of the "Gallic War," it is expressly mentioned that to give the population courage to rise, the leaders invented what the case seemed to require, and stated that Cæsar was detained elsewhere by commotions and dissensions—that he could be easily cut off before he could join his army; and again in chapter xlii. allusion is made to the Gauls as being a race of men in whom credulity is so innate that they consider a slight rumour as an ascertained fact. Then, as now, however often worsted, whatever may be the number and severity of their defeats, it never seemed to drive them to giving in for once and all: they might make submission here, but the Gallic standard was immediately raised elsewhere; indignation at the dominion of a foreign yoke pervades all the tribes as indignation at the idea of the conquest of Alsace and Lorraine by the Germans now excites France. Vercingetorix delivers himself up, and is led captive to Rome; but Correus, "unconquered by calamity," succeeded to him, refusing either to fly the field or to accept offers of quarter. Napoleon, Ulrich, Mac Mahon, Bazaine, and two armies have surrendered, but after them follow D'Aurelle, Chanzy, Faidherbe, Trochu, Ducrot, Bourbaki, raising, drilling, and leading almost as many new armies to repel the enemy. It is well known that the chief difficulty of the Prussians now is to discover any individual or any Government in France of sufficient authority and power who would dare to cede territory and make a peace without being immediately disowned by the whole nation; and the disinclination of the Gauls to observe promises extorted from them, their prompt repudiation on the first occasion of any treaty involving conditions of permanent humiliation are a matter of history. When Cæsar was besieging Noviodunum, ambassadors came from the town to treat, and to beg him to spare their lives. On which Cæsar required them to bring forth their arms and horses and also hostages. Even while these terms were actually being executed, a part of the cavalry from the camp of Vercingetorix were seen by some of the citizens to be approaching in the distance; they instantly closed the gates, and with shouts began to line the walls. A battle ensued in which as usual the Gauls were worsted, when the same townsmen who had so quickly turned against the Romans arrested the leaders of the plot and delivered them into Cæsar's hands to obtain their own safety. Again the Ædui, on another occasion, having given ear to a false rumour that Cæsar was in great and dangerous straits, take some of his tribunes prisoners, seize his soldiers, strip them of their baggage, and ill-use them; but hearing again that Cæsar had obtained a victory, and that all the soldiers were in his power, "They run in a body to Aristius, they assure him that nothing had been done by public authority, they order an inquiry to be made about the plundered property, they confiscate the property of the offenders, and send ambassadors to Cæsar in order to excuse themselves" (Book vii., chapter xlii.). In short, all but a mere fraction thread its narrow tortuous streets in vain search of shelter under some hospitable roof. Officers fare hardly any better than their men, for the only two hotels of which Vitre can boast are filled with ladies and children, grey-headed old gentlemen, and ancient couples flying in terror from LeMans, Mayenne, and Laval, at the advance of the Prussians. Thousands among the new-comers have to sleep out this raw cold night in the open air. Happy are they who can make their couch on barrels of flour or boxes of biscuits in one of the provision waggons massed on the place des Halles, the soldiers' canvas tilt their only covering, or who are enabled to secure a snug corner under one of the picturesque antique gables which, supported on huge carved wooden pillars every here and there overhang the footways of the Rues Poterie and de la Baudrairie. Those who have brought their tents with them look to them on the muddy Place de la Liberté dominated by the picturesque ruins of the feudal-looking château which rise in a heavy mass against the dard cloudy sky.

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AMONG the latest news from Japan is the narrative of the attempted murder of two European teachers belonging to the Government College at Yeddo. These gentlemen, Mr. C. Dallas and Captain Ring, were returning on the 13th from a walk, when they were suddenly attacked from behind by some of the retainers of "two-sworded assassins." Captain Ring received a wound on the head and a fearful cut from the shoulder to the hip. Mr. Dallas was also severely wounded. Both, however, managed to escape into a neighbouring shop where they were soon visited by Dr Wheeler of the English Legation, who pronounced their condition to be most critical.

ONE of the latest devices for spending a pleasant evening is that of "neck-tie sociables," which were quite "the rage" in Minnesota last season. It is a very elaborate affair, and the fashionable people of that far off State should be credited with more brains than is generally fall to the lot of the class to which they belong, for having hit upon such an ingenious expedient to vary the stupid routine of ordinary parties and so-iables. The way the thing is managed is this:—Every lady brings to the social rendezvous in an envelope, a neck-tie of any form or size her taste may suggest; but always of the colour of her own dress. This she gives up at the door, and a miscellaneous assortment is collected. When the gentlemen arrive, each takes one of these, and, at the proper time, all open their envelopes, and seek out the donors of the neck-ties, and be they fair or otherwise, they must be their partners for the rest of the evening. It is to be hoped everybody is satisfied.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says—"Various manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Tayl r Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—The most inveterate cutaneous affections, as well as ordinary eruptions, have yielded to this most safe and effectual remedy. Thomas Hunt, Esq., Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin, writes—"I have prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Oil in about one hundred and twenty cases of Skin disease. It is bare justice to Dr. de Jongh to say that the success attending its use fully satisfies me that he has not exaggerated its value." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees Anear, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

THE SUFFERINGS OF THE POOR IN PARIS.

PARIS, January 20.

At the Belleville Club the bread question has been examined with the impartiality which distinguishes that illustrious assembly; but it must be admitted that man cannot live by bread alone with the ration of 300 grammes to which we are reduced, and that it is not astonishing to find Belleville declaiming against the rich "who have hams in their cellars, and who indulge in orgies at the restaurants in company with demoiselles." The women of Belleville were specially loud in their complaints. One orator, after dwelling on the sufferings of the people, declared that he was always ready to march; but (added he) strange things are being practised; treason envelopes us; an artilleryman of Schœlcher's legion had just told him that cannons were being interred during the night in the vaults of Notre Dame (movement of horror, cries of "Infamy.") Another orator, in speaking of fuel, boasted that he had set the people a good example by cutting down a tree on the Boulevards. He carried a dagger and a revolver, and was prepared, he said, to blow out the brains of the first person who tried to hinder an honest man from stealing what was necessary for his existence. A little later in the evening M. Brisson demanded to speak, "The situation (he commenced,) is hopeless, and why? because the Government, following the evil example of its predecessors, has constantly disguised the truth; because it has nourished us with illusions, because it has insisted on dissimulating the power of the enemy with whom we have to contend. A month ago we had 600,000 men under arms and provisions, and some decisive and energetic action might have been concerted with the provinces; but now we are at the last extremity and time fails us. Who dares speak of the Commune? Who would be mad enough to assume the responsibility of this situation in which we find ourselves? The Commune! its hour is passed (exclamations, 'That's true: it is too late.') Would you have time to organize a Government and give the proper impulsion necessary to ensure resistance? No; it is too late. Whose fault is it? On whom should the responsibility of the situation rest? Is it on the people? No! the people does not govern; it is led and humbugged as it ever has been; it is the bourgeoisie, which has science, riches, and wealth, which will be responsible for the disaster of Paris. But this disaster will be greater and more complete than it imagines. Ah! it thinks that it will have done enough in making a show of resistance, going to the ramparts and pushing reconnaissances without seeing a Prussian, and returning and saying, 'We have been admirable.' This vain and egotistical clique believes that this will suffice to shelter its responsibility in the face of history. No, no! we will not permit it. If the Prussians enter Paris the provinces will continue the struggle, and how shall we get provisions? Will the Prussians undertake to feed us? Thou shalt not be fed, provident bourgeoisie, but thou shalt be plundered, for the Prussians will begin by imposing a war contribution of two or three milliards, and it is not in Belleville that they will look for it. (Hilarity.) No! as they will not find money enough, they will take the masterpieces of the museums, and place a contribution on the rich furniture of the bourgeois, on the pictures which decorate their saloons, and on their finely chiselled bijoux." Mr. Brisson terminated his powerful and eloquent oration by the ridiculous suggestion that all the men, women, and children of Paris should rush upon the German camp, and either perish in a manner worthy of Paris, or pass through the lines, and inspire the whole country with a desire for vengeance. This discourse, delivered with great passion and facility, created a deep impression. Women wept and went into hysterics, and the president was posed to close the proceedings. After a time, however, calm was restored, and several other orators ascended the tribune.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

BARON STOFFEL'S JUSTIFICATION.

BARON STOFFEL, late military attaché of France at Berlin, has just published his reports to the French Government as an answer to the charges of incapacity brought against him for not having warned the French Government of the approaching storm. In 1868, he says, he sent a complete study of the Prussian staff system to his Government, pointing out all its advantages, and the superiority of the Prussian over the French staff. "The Prussian nation to-day is (he added) in a complete state of training;" and terminates his report with these words, "Beware of the Prusian staff."

In another report the Baron writes:—"I am convinced that in France the most complete ignorance reigns on all that affects the Prussian nation and army. How should it be otherwise, since a young Frenchman receives no notion of that important part of history which concerns the institutions of the moderns, their character, their genius, their tendencies, that he is not seriously instructed in any foreign language or inspired with a taste for study?" The result is that generation succeeds to generation without any knowledge being obtained of the people by whom France is surrounded. Is there a single person in France who has followed the curious development of Prussia since 1815? Here are a people full of life, who in fifty years double their population; these superb masters pride was a sufficient reason. Nor do the Prussians exhibit in the remotest manner the faculty possessed by the Romans of holding and even attaching conquered provinces, by liberal, just, and large-minded government. If, notwithstanding this, there were within the first two hundred years following Cæsar's invasion of Gaul no less than four great rebellions of the Gauls against the Roman yoke, we may guess the uneasy fate of Prussia vainly trying in the future to permanently hold any portion of France. England in one point resembles ancient Rome more than any other living people. She is the most severe and relentless of modern conquerors of rascal nations when they are rebellious or insubordinate, as witness our Indian Mutiny; but to those who cheerfully submit to her sway she is the most just, equitable, and even indulgent of Governments. To attain to this Prussia would have to change not only her character and temper but her administrative system, which is especially arbitrary, rigid, and military in its nature. The officers of the army tyrannize over the civilian element in a way we never could endure here, and they are recruited entirely from the aristocracy, where the spirit of junkerism and military caste reign supreme. But this inferiority in their enemies, far from effacing, rather throws out in stronger relief the distinctive and inherent characteristics of the French nation, and by no means affects the striking parallel between the present and the ancient Gallic war.

Nothing perhaps has more excited our disapprobation or called forth so much the censure of our press in the present war than the perpetual braggadocio predictions of unreal successes, the hungry credulity with which the French welcomed the most amazing reports, and their absence of just indignation when they discover the falsehood of them. But in Book vii., chapter i. of the "Gallic War," it is expressly mentioned that to give the population courage to rise, the leaders invented what the case seemed to require, and stated that Cæsar was detained elsewhere by commotions and dissensions—that he could be easily cut off before he could join his army; and again in chapter xlii. allusion is made to the Gauls as being a race of men in whom credulity is so innate that they consider a slight rumour as an ascertained fact. Then, as now, however often worsted, whatever may be the number and severity of their defeats, it never seemed to drive them to giving in for once and all: they might make submission here, but the Gallic standard was immediately raised elsewhere; indignation at the dominion of a foreign yoke pervades all the tribes as indignation at the idea of the conquest of Alsace and Lorraine by the Germans now excites France. Vercingetorix delivers himself up, and is led captive to Rome; but Correus, "unconquered by calamity," succeeded to him, refusing either to fly the field or to accept offers of quarter. Napoleon, Ulrich, Mac Mahon, Bazaine, and two armies have surrendered, but after them follow D'Aurelle, Chanzy, Faidherbe, Trochu, Ducrot, Bourbaki, raising, drilling, and leading almost as many new armies to repel the enemy. It is well known that the chief difficulty of the Prussians now is to discover any individual or any Government in France of sufficient authority and power who would dare to cede territory and make a peace without being immediately disowned by the whole nation; and the disinclination of the Gauls to observe promises extorted from them, their prompt repudiation on the first occasion of any treaty involving conditions of permanent humiliation are a matter of history. When Cæsar was besieging Noviodunum, ambassadors came from the town to treat, and to beg him to spare their lives. On which Cæsar required them to bring forth their arms and horses and also hostages. Even while these terms were actually being executed, a part of the cavalry from the camp of Vercingetorix were seen by some of the citizens to be approaching in the distance; they instantly closed the gates, and with shouts began to line the walls. A battle ensued in which as usual the Gauls were worsted, when the same townsmen who had so quickly turned against the Romans arrested the leaders of the plot and delivered them into Cæsar's hands to obtain their own safety. Again the Ædui, on another occasion, having given ear to a false rumour that Cæsar was in great and dangerous straits, take some of his tribunes prisoners, seize his soldiers, strip them of their baggage, and ill-use them; but hearing again that Cæsar had obtained a victory, and that all the soldiers were in his power, "They run in a body to Aristius, they assure him that nothing had been done by public authority, they order an inquiry to be made about the plundered property, they confiscate the property of the offenders, and send ambassadors to Cæsar in order to excuse themselves" (Book vii., chapter xlii.). In short, all but a mere fraction thread its narrow tortuous streets in vain search of shelter under some hospitable roof. Officers fare hardly any better than their men, for the only two hotels of which Vitre can boast are filled with ladies and children, grey-headed old gentlemen, and ancient couples flying in terror from LeMans, Mayenne, and Laval, at the advance of the Prussians. Thousands among the new-comers have to sleep out this raw cold night in the open air. Happy are they who can make their couch on barrels of flour or boxes of biscuits in one of the provision waggons massed on the place des Halles, the soldiers' canvas tilt their only covering, or who are enabled to secure a snug corner under one of the picturesque antique gables which, supported on huge carved wooden pillars every here and there overhang the footways of the Rues Poterie and de la Baudrairie. Those who have brought their tents with them look to them on the muddy Place de la Liberté dominated by the picturesque ruins of the feudal-looking château which rise in a heavy mass against the dard cloudy sky.

Rennes, the capital of Haute Bretagne, situated some five-and-twenty miles distant, is reached the following evening, and as the retreating force have now succeeded in placing from fifty to sixty miles between them and the enemy's most advanced posts, a general halt seems to have been made to give the men time to sort themselves, cavalry, infantry, artillery, mobiles, mobilisés, papal zouaves, francs-tireurs, and other volunteer corps having become mixed altogether during the retreat. For days the streets of Rennes were crowded with men of all arms, in all varieties of uniform, literally splashed up to their necks with mud. The appearance of many of the mobiles and mobilisés was most pitiable. Certain corps raised in well-to-do districts, notably those of Mayenne and of the Haute Loire, the latter in smart brown uniforms, baggy blue caps with long crimson tassels, sound boots, and natty white gaiters and invariably provided with thick brown hooded cloaks, presented a highly respectable appearance. Nothing could be more wretched-looking than the pitiable levies brought up to fight the Germans from

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